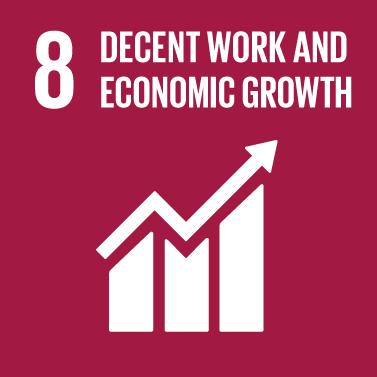
**M3 - The 2030 Sustainable Agenda and GEWE**

## Overview of the SDGs

This short overview will provide you with a summary corresponding with the 17 goals, 169 targets and 230 indicators. Besides SDG 5 on Gender Euquality, others of particular relevance to the mandate of UNODC UNODC are SDG 3 on Good Health and Well-Being; SDG 16 on Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions; and variously contributing to all 17 goals and related targets.

[](#_Goal_1:_End) [](#_Goal_2._End) [](#_Goal_3._Ensure) [](#_Goal_4._Ensure) [](#_Goal_5._Achieve) [](#_Goal_6._Ensure)

[](#_Goal_7._Ensure) [](#_Goal_8._Promote) [](#_Goal_9._Build) [](#_Goal_10._Reduce) [](#_Goal_11._Make) [](#_Goal_12._Ensure)[](#_Goal_13._Take) [](#_Goal_14._Conserve) [](#_Goal_15._Protect,) [](#_Goal_16._Promote) [](#_Goal_17._Strengthen) 

 Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

### Background Information & Progress[[1]](#footnote-1)

**Goal 1** calls for an end to poverty in all its manifestations by 2030. It also aims to ensure social protection for the poor and vulnerable, increase access to basic services and support people harmed by climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.

The international poverty line is currently defined at $1.90 or below per person per day using 2011 United States dollars purchasing power parity (ppp). In the decade beginning in 2002, the proportion of the world’s population living below the poverty line dropped by half, from 26 per cent to 13 per cent. If growth rates during those 10 years prevail for the next 15 years, the global extreme poverty rate will likely fall to 4 per cent by 2030, assuming that growth benefits all income groups of the population equally. However, if the growth rates over the longer period of 20 years prevail, the global poverty rate will likely be around 6 per cent. In other words, eliminating extreme poverty will require a significant change from historical growth rates.

While extreme poverty has eased considerably since 1990, pockets of the worst forms of poverty persist. Ending poverty requires universal social protection systems aimed at safeguarding all individuals throughout the life cycle. It also requires targeted measures to reduce vulnerability to disasters and to address specific underserved geographic areas within each country.

* More than 700 million people, or 10% of the world population, still live in extreme poverty. Surviving on less than US$1.90 a day.
* Having a job does not guarantee a decent living. In fact, 8 per cent of employed workers and their families worldwide lived in extreme poverty in 2018.
* Globally, there are 122 women aged 25 to 34 living in extreme poverty for every 100 men of the same age group.
* The majority of people living on less than $1.90 a day live in sub-Saharan Africa.
* High poverty rates are often found in small, fragile and conflict-affected countries.
* Poverty affects children disproportionately. One out of five children live in extreme poverty.
* As of 2018, 55% of the world’s population have no access to social protection.
* In 2018, only 41% of women giving birth received maternity cash benefits.[[2]](#footnote-2)

### Targets & Indicators

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| Targets | Indicators |
| **1.1.** By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day | **1.1.1** Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural) |
| **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 | **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 |
| **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 | **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, new-borns, work injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable |
| **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 | **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 |
| **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 | **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);  **1.5.3** Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies |
| **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 | **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) |
| **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 | **1.b.1** Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups |

**Notes**



## Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture

### Background Information & Progress

**Goal 2** aims to end hunger and all forms of malnutrition by 2030. It also commits to universal access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food at all times of the year. This will require sustainable food production systems and resilient agricultural practices, equal access to land, technology and markets and international cooperation on investments in infrastructure and technology to boost agricultural productivity.

The persistence of hunger is no longer simply a matter of food availability. More and better data on access to food can enable the tracking of progress and guide interventions to fight food insecurity and malnutrition.

Stunting is defined as inadequate height for age, an indicator of the cumulative effects of undernutrition and infection. Southern Asia and sub-Saharan Africa accounted for three quarters of the children under 5 with stunted growth in 2014. Another aspect of child malnutrition is the growing share of children who are overweight, a problem affecting nearly every region.

Ending hunger and malnutrition relies heavily on sustainable food production systems and resilient agricultural practices. Genetic diversity in livestock breeds is crucial for agriculture and food production since it allows for the raising of farm animals in a wide range of environments and provides the basis for diverse products and services.

After a prolonged decline, world hunger appears to be on the rise again. Conflict, drought and disasters linked to climate change are among the key factors causing this reversal in progress.

**Hunger:**

* An estimated 821 million people were undernourished in 2017.
* The majority of the world’s hungry people live in developing countries, where 12.9 per cent of the population is undernourished.
* Sub-Saharan Africa remains the region with the highest prevalence of hunger, with the rate increasing from 20.7 per cent in 2014 to 23.2 per cent in 2017.
* In sub-Saharan Africa, the number of undernourished people increased from 195 million in 2014 to 237 million in 2017.
* Poor nutrition causes nearly half (45 per cent) of deaths in children under five – 3.1 million children each year.
* 149 million children under 5 years of age—22 per cent of the global under-5 population—were still chronically undernourished in 2018.

**Food Security**

* Agriculture is the single largest employer in the world, providing livelihoods for 40 per cent of today’s global population. It is the largest source of income and jobs for poor rural households.
* 500 million small farms worldwide, most still rainfed, provide up to 80 per cent of food consumed in a large part of the developing world. Investing in smallholder women and men is an important way to increase food security and nutrition for the poorest, as well as food production for local and global markets.
* Since the 1900s, some 75 per cent of crop diversity has been lost from farmers’ fields. Better use of agricultural biodiversity can contribute to more nutritious diets, enhanced livelihoods for farming communities and more resilient and sustainable farming systems.
* If women farmers had the same access to resources as men, the number of hungry in the world could be reduced by up to 150 million.
* 840 million people have no access to electricity worldwide – most of whom live in rural areas of the developing world. Energy poverty in many regions is a fundamental barrier to reducing hunger and ensuring that the world can produce enough food to meet future demand.

### Targets & Indicators

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| Targets | Indicators |
| **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 | **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) |
| **2.2** by 2030 end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving by 2025 the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under five years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, and older persons | **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) |
| **2.3** by 2030 double the agricultural productivity and the incomes of small-scale food producers, particularly 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 | **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 |
| **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 | **2.4.1** Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture |
| **2.5** by 2020 maintain genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants, farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at national, regional and international levels, and ensure access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge as internationally agreed | **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 |
| **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 to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular in least developed countries | **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 |
| **2.B** correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets including by 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 | **2.b.1** Producer Support Estimate  **2.b.2** Agricultural export subsidies |
| **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 | **2.c.1** Indicator of food price anomalies |

**Notes**



## Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

### Background Information & Progress

**Goal 3** seeks to ensure health and well-being for all, at every stage of life. The Goal addresses all major health priorities, including reproductive, maternal and child health; communicable, non-communicable and environmental diseases; universal health coverage; and access for all to safe, effective, quality and affordable medicines and vaccines. It also calls for more research and development, increased health financing, and strengthened capacity of all countries in health risk reduction and management.

Many more people today are living healthier lives than in the past decade. Nevertheless, people are still suffering needlessly from preventable diseases, and too many are dying prematurely. Overcoming disease and ill health will require concerted and sustained efforts, focusing on population groups and regions that have been neglected.

**Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health**

* 17,000 fewer children die each day than in 1990, but more than five million children still die before their fifth birthday each year.
* Since 2000, measles vaccines have averted nearly 15.6 million deaths.
* Despite determined global progress, an increasing proportion of child deaths are in Sub-Saharan Africa and Southern Asia. Four out of every five deaths of children under age five occur in these regions.
* Children born into poverty are almost twice as likely to die before the age of five as those from wealthier families.
* Children of educated mothers—even mothers with only primary schooling—are more likely to survive than children of mothers with no education.
* Maternal mortality has fallen by 37% since 2000.
* In Eastern Asia, Northern Africa and Southern Asia, maternal mortality has declined by around two-thirds.
* But maternal mortality ratio – the proportion of mothers that do not survive childbirth compared to those who do – in developing regions is still 14 times higher than in the developed regions.
* More women are receiving antenatal care. In developing regions, antenatal care increased from 65 per cent in 1990 to 83 per cent in 2012.
* Only half of women in developing regions receive the recommended amount of health care they need.
* Fewer teens are having children in most developing regions, but progress has slowed. The large increase in contraceptive use in the 1990s was not matched in the 2000s.
* The need for family planning is slowly being met for more women, but demand is increasing at a rapid pace

**Infectious diseases and non-communicable diseases**

* 36.9 million people globally were living with HIV in 2017.
* 21.7 million million people were accessing antiretroviral therapy in 2017.
* 1.8 million people became newly infected with HIV in 2017.
* 940 000 people died from AIDS-related illnesses in 2017.
* 77.3 million people have become infected with HIV since the start of the epidemic.
* 35.4 million people have died from AIDS-related illnesses since the start of the epidemic.
* Tuberculosis remains the leading cause of death among people living with HIV, accounting for around one in three AIDS-related deaths.
* Globally, adolescent girls and young women face gender-based inequalities, exclusion, discrimination and violence, which put them at increased risk of acquiring HIV.
* HIV is the leading cause of death for women of reproductive age worldwide.
* AIDS is now the leading cause of death among adolescents (aged 10–19) in Africa and the second most common cause of death among adolescents globally.
* Over 6.2 million malaria deaths have been averted between 2000 and 2015, primarily of children under five years of age in sub-Saharan Africa. The global malaria incidence rate has fallen by an estimated 37 per cent and the mortality rates by 58 per cent.

**Health systems and funding**

* Globally, almost 12 per cent of the world’s population (over 800 million people) spent at least one tenth of their household budgets to pay for health services in 2010, up from 9.7 per cent in 2000.
* Official development assistance (ODA) for basic health from all donors increased by 41 per cent in real terms since 2010, reaching $9.4 billion in 2016.
* Available data from 2005 to 2016 indicate that close to 45 per cent of all countries and 90 per cent of least developed countries (LDCs) have less than one physician per 1,000 people, and over 60 per cent have fewer than three nurses or midwives per 1,000 people.

Substance use and substance-use disorders have also created a significant public health burden. Worldwide, average alcohol consumption in 2015 was estimated at 6.3l of pure alcohol per person among those aged 15 or older, with wide variations across countries. Alcohol consumption was highest in the developed regions (10.4l per person) and lowest in Northern Africa (0.5l per person). In 2013, only about 1 in 6 people worldwide suffering from drug-use disorders received treatment. Approximately 1 in 18 people with drug-use disorders received treatment in Africa that year, compared with 1 in 5 in Western and Central Europe.

Mental disorders occur in all regions and cultures. The most common are anxiety and depression, which, not infrequently, can lead to suicide. In 2012, an estimated 800,000 people worldwide committed suicide, and 86 per cent of them were under the age of 70. Globally, suicide is the second leading cause of death among those between the ages of 15 and 29.

### Targets & Indicators

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| Targets | Indicators |
| **3.1** by 2030 reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births | **3.1.1** Maternal mortality ratio  **3.1.2** Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel |
| **3.2** by 2030 end preventable deaths of newborns and under-five children 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 | **3.2.1** Under-five mortality rate  **3.2.2** Neonatal mortality rate |
| **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 | **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 |
| **3.4** by 2030 reduce by one-third pre-mature mortality from non-communicable diseases (NCDs) through prevention and treatment, and promote mental health and wellbeing | **3.4.1** Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease  **3.4.2** Suicide mortality rate |
| **3.5** strengthen prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol | **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 |
| **3.6** by 2020 halve global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents | **3.6.1** Death rate due to road traffic injuries |
| **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 | **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 |
| **3.8** achieve universal health coverage (UHC), 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 | **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** Number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population |
| **3.9** by 2030 substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water, and soil pollution and contamination | **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 |
| **3.A** strengthen implementation of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries as appropriate | **3.a.1** Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older |
| **3.B** support 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 which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the TRIPS agreement regarding flexibilities to protect public health and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all | **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 |
| **3.C** increase substantially health financing and the recruitment, development and training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in LDCs and SIDS | **3.c.1** Health worker density and distribution |
| **3.D** strengthen the capacity of all countries, particularly developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction, and management of national and global health risks | **3.d.1** International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness |

**Notes**



## Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all

### Background Information & Progress

**Goal 4** This goal ensures that all girls and boys complete free primary and secondary schooling by 2030. It also aims to provide equal access to affordable vocational training, and to eliminate gender and wealth disparities with the aim of achieving universal access to a quality higher education. Achieving inclusive and quality education for all reaffirms the belief that education is one of the most powerful and proven vehicles for sustainable development.

More than half of children and adolescents worldwide are not meeting minimum proficiency standards in reading and mathematics. Refocused efforts are needed to improve the quality of education. Disparities in education along the lines of gender, urban-rural location and other dimensions still run deep, and more investments in education infrastructure are required, particularly in LDCs.

* Enrolment in primary education in developing countries has reached 91 per cent but 57 million primary age children remain out of school.
* More than half of children that have not enrolled in school live in sub-Saharan Africa.
* An estimated 50 per cent of out-of-school children of primary school age live in conflict-affected areas.
* 617 million youth worldwide lack basic mathematics and literacy skills.

### Targets & Indicators

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| Targets | Indicators |
| **4.1** By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and Goal-4 effective learning outcomes | **4.1.1** Proportion of children and young people:  (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and  (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex |
| **4.2** 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 | **4.2.1** Proportion of children under 5 years of age  who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex  **4.2.2** Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex |
| **4.3** by 2030 ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university | **4.3.1** Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex |
| **4.4** 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 | **4.4.1** Proportion of youth and adults with  information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill |
| **4.5** 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 | **4.5.1** Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban,  bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as  disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated |
| **4.6** by 2030 ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy | **4.6.1** Percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex |
| **4.7** by 2030 ensure all learners acquire 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 | **4.7.1** Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies, (b) curricula, (c) teacher education and (d) student assessment |
| **4.A** build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all | **4.a.1** Proportion of schools with access to:  (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical  purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions) |
| **4.B** by 2020 expand globally the number of scholarships for developing countries in particular LDCs, SIDS and African countries to enrol in higher education, including vocational training, ICT, technical, engineering and scientific programmes in developed countries and other developing countries | **4.b.1** Volume of official development assistance  flows for scholarships by sector and type of study |
| **4.C** by 2030 increase by x% the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially LDCs and SIDS | **4.c.1** Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary;  (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper  secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country |

**Notes**



## Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

### Background Information & Progress

Gender equality and women’s empowerment have advanced in recent decades. Girls’ access to education has improved, the rate of child marriage declined and progress was made in the area of sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, including fewer maternal deaths. Nevertheless, gender equality remains a persistent challenge for countries worldwide and the lack of such equality is a major obstacle to sustainable development.

While some forms of discrimination against women and girls are diminishing, gender inequality continues to hold women back and deprives them of basic rights and opportunities. Empowering women requires addressing structural issues such as unfair social norms and attitudes as well as developing progressive legal frameworks that promote equality between women and men.

* Globally, 750 million women and girls were married before the age of 18 and at least 200 million women and girls in 30 countries have undergone FGM.
* The rates of girls between 15-19 who are subjected to FGM (female genital mutilation) in the 30 countries where the practice is concentrated have dropped from 1 in 2 girls in 2000 to 1 in 3 girls by 2017.
* In 18 countries, husbands can legally prevent their wives from working; in 39 countries, daughters and sons do not have equal inheritance rights; and 49 countries lack laws protecting women from domestic violence.
* One in five women and girls, including 19 per cent of women and girls aged 15 to 49, have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner with the last 12 months. Yet, 49 countries have no laws that specifically protect women from such violence.
* While women have made important inroads into political office across the world, their representation in national parliaments at 23.7 per cent is still far from parity.
* In 46 countries, women now hold more than 30 per cent of seats in national parliament in at least one chamber.
* Only 52 per cent of women married or in a union freely make their own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use and health care.
* Globally, women are just 13 per cent of agricultural land holders.
* Women in Northern Africa hold less than one in five paid jobs in the non-agricultural sector. The proportion of women in paid employment outside the agriculture sector has increased from 35 per cent in 1990 to 41 per cent in 2015.
* More than 100 countries have taken action to track budget allocations for gender equality.
* In Southern Asia, a girl’s risk of marrying in childhood has dropped by over 40% since 2000

### Targets & Indicators

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| Targets | Indicators |
| **5.1** end all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere | **5.1.1** Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex |
| **5.2** eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation | **5.2.1** Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age  **5.2.2** Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence |
| **5.3** eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation | **5.3.1** Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18  **5.3.2** Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age |
| **5.4** 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 | **5.4.1** Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location |
| **5.5** ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic, and public life | **5.5.1** Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments  **5.5.2** Proportion of women in managerial positions |
| **5.6** ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the ICPD and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences | **5.6.1** Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care  **5.6.2** Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee women aged 15-49 years access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education |
| **5.A** 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 | **5.a.1** (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure  **5.a.2** Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women’s equal rights to land ownership and/or control |
| **5.B** enhance the use of enabling technologies, in particular ICT, to promote women’s empowerment | **5.b.1** Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex |
| **5.C** 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 | **5.c.1** Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment |

**Notes**



## Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

### Background information & Progress

Water and sanitation are at the very core of sustainable development, critical to the survival of people and the planet. Goal 6 not only addresses the issues relating to drinking water, sanitation and hygiene, but also the quality and sustainability of water resources worldwide.

Too many people still lack access to safely managed water supplies and sanitation facilities. Water scarcity, flooding and lack of proper wastewater management also hinder social and economic development. Increasing water efficiency and improving water management are critical to balancing the competing and growing water demands from various sectors and users.

* 1 in 4 health care facilities lacks basic [water services](https://www.who.int/news-room/detail/03-04-2019-1-in-4-health-care-facilities-lacks-basic-water-services-unicef-who)
* 3 in 10 people lack access to safely managed drinking water services and 6 in 10 people lack access to safely managed sanitation facilities.
* At least 892 million people continue to practice open defecation.
* Women and girls are responsible for water collection in 80 per cent of households without access to water on premises.
* Between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of the global population using an improved drinking water source has increased from 76 per cent to 90 per cent
* Water scarcity affects more than 40 per cent of the global population and is projected to rise. Over 1.7 billion people are currently living in river basins where water use exceeds recharge.
* 2.4 billion people lack access to basic sanitation services, such as toilets or latrines
* More than 80 per cent of wastewater resulting from human activities is discharged into rivers or sea without any pollution removal
* Each day, nearly 1,000 children die due to preventable water and sanitation-related diarrheal diseases
* Approximately 70 per cent of all water abstracted from rivers, lakes and aquifers is used for irrigation
* Floods and other water-related disasters account for 70 per cent of all deaths related to natural disaster

### Targets & Indicators

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| Targets | Indicators |
| **6.1** by 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all | **6.1.1** Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services |
| **6.2** 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 | **6.2.1** Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water |
| **6.3** 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 increasing recycling and safe reuse globally | **6.3.1** Proportion of wastewater safely treated  **6.3.2** Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality |
| **6.4** 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 | **6.4.1** Change in water-use efficiency over time  **6.4.2** Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources |
| **6.5** by 2030 implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate | **6.5.1** Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)  **6.5.2** Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation |
| **6.6** by 2020 protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes | **6.6.1** Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time |
| **6.A** 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 | **6.a.1** Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan |
| **6.B** support and strengthen the participation of local communities for improving water and sanitation management | **6.b.1** Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management |

**Notes**



## Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all

### Background Information & Progress

Energy is crucial for achieving almost all of the Sustainable Development Goals, from its role in the eradication of poverty through advancements in health, education, water supply and industrialization, to combating climate change.

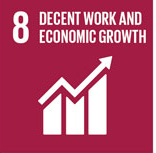
Ensuring access to affordable, reliable and modern energy for all has come one step closer due to recent progress in electrification, particularly in LDCs, and improvements in industrial energy efficiency. However, national priorities and policy ambitions still need to be strengthened to put the world on track to meet the energy targets for 2030

* 13% of the global population still lacks access to modern electricity.
* 3 billion people rely on wood, coal, charcoal or animal waste for cooking and heating
* Energy is the dominant contributor to climate change, accounting for around 60 per cent of total global greenhouse gas emissions.
* Indoor air pollution from using combustible fuels for household energy caused 4.3 million deaths in 2012, with women and girls accounting for 6 out of every 10 of these.
* The share of renewable energy in final energy consumption has reached 17.5% in 2015.

### Targets & Indicators

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| --- | --- |
| Targets | Indicators |
| **7.1** by 2030 ensure universal access to affordable, reliable, and modern energy services | **7.1.1** Proportion of population with access to Electricity  **7.1.2** Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology |
| **7.2** increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix by 2030 | **7.2.1** Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption |
| **7.3** double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency by 2030 | **7.3.1** Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP |
| **7.A** by 2030 enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technologies, including renewable energy, energy efficiency, and advanced and cleaner fossil fuel technologies, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technologies | **7.a.1** Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the $100 billion commitment |
| **7.B** 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 | **7.b.1** Investments in energy efficiency as a percentage of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services |

**Notes**



## Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

### Background Information & Progress

Goal 8 promotes sustained economic growth, higher levels of productivity and technological innovation. Encouraging entrepreneurship and job creation are key to this, as are effective measures to eradicate forced labour, slavery and human trafficking. With these targets in mind, the goal is to achieve full and productive employment, and decent work, for all women and men by 2030.

Globally, labour productivity has increased and the unemployment rate has decreased. However, more progress is needed to increase employment opportunities, especially for young people, reduce informal employment and labour market inequality (particularly in terms of the gender pay gap), promote safe and secure working environments, and improve access to financial services to ensure sustained and inclusive economic growth.

* The global unemployment rate in 2017 was 5.6%, down from 6.4% in 2000.
* Globally, 61% of all workers were engaged in informal employment in 2016. Excluding the agricultural sector, 51% of all workers fell into this employment category.
* Men earn 12.5% more than women in 40 out of 45 countries with data.
* The global gender pay gap stands at 23 per cent globally and without decisive action, it will take another 68 years to achieve equal pay. Women’s labour force participation rate is 63 per cent while that of men is 94 per cent.
* Despite their increasing presence in public life, women continue to do 2.6 times the unpaid care and domestic work that men do.
* 470 million jobs are needed globally for new entrants to the labor market between 2016 and 2030.

### Targets & Indicators

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| --- | --- |
| Targets | Indicators |
| **8.1** sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances, and in particular at least 7% per annum GDP growth in the least-developed countries | **8.1.1** Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita |
| **8.2** achieve higher levels of productivity of economies through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high value added and labour-intensive sectors | **8.2.1** Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person |
| **8.3** promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises including through access to financial services | **8.3.1** Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex |
| **8.4** 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 | **8.4.1** Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP  **8.4.2** Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP |
| **8.5** 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 | **8.5.1** Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities  **8.5.2** Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities |
| **8.6** by 2020 substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training | **8.6.1** Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training |
| **8.7** 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 | **8.7.1** Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age |
| **8.8** protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments of all workers, including migrant workers, particularly women migrants, and those in precarious employment | **8.8.1** Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status  **8.8.2** Increase in national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status |
| **8.9** by 2030 devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism which creates jobs, promotes local culture and products | **8.9.1** Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate  **8.9.2** Number of jobs in tourism industries as a proportion of total jobs and growth rate of jobs, by se |
| **8.10** strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and to expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all | **8.10.1** Number of commercial bank branches and automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults  **8.10.2** Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider |
| **8.A** increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, particularly LDCs, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for LDCs | **8.a.1** Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements |
| **8.B** By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization | **8.b.1** Total government spending in social protection and employment programmes as a proportion of the national budgets and GDP |

**Notes**



## Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

### Background Information & Progress

**Goal 9** encompasses three important aspects of sustainable development: infrastructure, industrialization and innovation. Infrastructure provides the basic physical systems and structures essential to the operation of a society or enterprise. Industrialization drives economic growth, creates job opportunities and thereby reduces income poverty. Innovation advances the technological capabilities of industrial sectors and prompts the development of new skills.

Steady progress has been made in the manufacturing industry. To achieve inclusive and sustainable industrialization, competitive economic forces need to be unleashed to generate employment and income, facilitate international trade and enable the efficient use of resources.

* Basic infrastructure like roads, information and communication technologies, sanitation, electrical power and water remains scarce in many developing countries
* 16% of the global population does not have access to mobile broadband networks.
* For many African countries, particularly the lower-income countries, the existent constraints regarding infrastructure affect firm productivity by around 40 per cent.
* The global share of manufacturing value added in GDP increased from 15.2% in 2005 to 16.3% in 2017, driven by the fast growth of manufacturing in Asia.
* Industrialization’s job multiplication effect has a positive impact on society. Every job in manufacturing creates 2.2 jobs in other sectors.
* Small and medium-sized enterprises that engage in industrial processing and manufacturing are the most critical for the early stages of industrialization and are typically the largest job creators. They make up over 90 per cent of business worldwide and account for between 50-60 per cent of employment.
* Least developed countries have immense potential for industrialization in food and beverages (agro-industry), and textiles and garments, with good prospects for sustained employment generation and higher productivity
* Middle-income countries can benefit from entering the basic and fabricated metals industries, which offer a range of products facing rapidly growing international demand
* In developing countries, barely 30 per cent of agricultural production undergoes industrial processing. In high-income countries, 98 per cent is processed. This suggests that there are great opportunities for developing countries in agribusiness.

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### Targets & Indicators

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| Targets | Indicators |
| **9.1** 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 | **9.1.1** Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road  **9.1.2** Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport |
| **9.2** promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and by 2030 raise significantly industry’s share of employment and GDP in line with national circumstances, and double its share in LDCs | **9.2.1** Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita  **9.2.2** Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment |
| **9.3** increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, particularly in developing countries, to financial services including affordable credit and their integration into value chains and markets | **9.3.1** Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added  **9.3.2** Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit |
| **9.4** 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, all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities | **9.4.1** CO2 emission per unit of value added |
| **9.5** enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, particularly developing countries, including by 2030 encouraging innovation and increasing the number of R&D workers per one million people and public and private R&D spending | **9.5.1** Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP  **9.5.2** Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants |
| **9.A** facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS | **9.a.1** Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure |
| **9.B** 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 | **9.b.1** Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added |
| **9.C** significantly increase access to ICT and strive to provide universal and affordable access to internet in LDCs by 2020 | **9.c.1** Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology |

**Notes**



## Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

### Background Information & Progress

**Goal 10** calls for reducing inequalities in income as well as those based on age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status within a country. The Goal also addresses inequalities among countries, including those related to representation, migration and development assistance.

Efforts have been made in some countries to reduce income inequality, increase zero-tariff access for exports from LDCs and developing countries, and provide additional assistance to LDCs and small island developing States (SIDS). However, progress will need to accelerate to reduce growing disparities within and among countries.

* In 2016, over 64.4% of products exported by the least developed countries to world markets faced zero tariffs, an increase of 20% since 2010.
* Evidence from developing countries shows that children in the poorest 20 per cent of the populations are still up to three times more likely to die before their fifth birthday than children in the richest quintiles.
* Social protection has been significantly extended globally, yet persons with disabilities are up to five times more likely than average to incur catastrophic health expenditures.
* Despite overall declines in maternal mortality in most developing countries, women in rural areas are still up to three times more likely to die while giving birth than women living in urban centers.
* Up to 30 per cent of income inequality is due to inequality within households, including between women and men. Women are also more likely than men to live below 50 per cent of the median income.

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### Targets & Indicators

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| Targets | Indicators |
| **10.1** by 2030 progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40% of the population at a rate higher than the national average | **10.1.1** Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population |
| **10.2** 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 | **10.2.1** Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities |
| **10.3** ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including through eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and actions in this regard | **10.3.1** Proportion of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law |
| **10.4** adopt policies especially fiscal, wage, and social protection policies and progressively achieve greater equality | **10.4.1** Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers |
| **10.5** improve regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen implementation of such regulations | **10.5.1** Financial Soundness Indicators |
| **10.6** ensure enhanced representation and voice of developing countries in decision making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions | **10.6.1** Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations |
| **10.7** facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies | **10.7.1** Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination  **10.7.2** Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies |
| **10.A** implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with WTO agreements | **10.a.1** Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff |
| **10.B** encourage ODA and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to states where the need is greatest, in particular LDCs, African countries, SIDS, and LLDCs, in accordance with their national plans and programmes | **10.b.1** Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows) |
| **10.C** by 2030, reduce to less than 3% the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5% | **10.c.1** Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted |

**Notes**



## Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

### Background Information & Progress

More than half the world’s population lives in cities. By 2030, it is projected that 6 out of 10 people will be urban dwellers. Despite numerous planning challenges, well-managed cities and other human settlements can be incubators for innovation and ingenuity and key drivers of sustainable development.

Many cities around the world are facing acute challenges in managing rapid urbanization— from ensuring adequate housing and infrastructure to support growing populations, to confronting the environmental impact of urban sprawl, to reducing vulnerability to disasters.

* Half of humanity – 3.5 billion people – lives in cities today and 5 billion people are projected to live in cities by 2030.
* 95 per cent of urban expansion in the next decades will take place in developing world
* 883 million people live in slums today and most them are found in Eastern and South-Eastern Asia.
* The world’s cities occupy just 3 per cent of the Earth’s land, but account for 60-80 per cent of energy consumption and 75 per cent of carbon emissions.
* Rapid urbanization is exerting pressure on fresh water supplies, sewage, the living environment, and public health
* As of 2016, 90% of urban dwellers have been breathing unsafe air, resulting in 4.2 million deaths due to ambient air pollution. More than half of the global urban population were exposed to air pollution levels at least 2.5 times higher than the safety standard.

### Targets & Indicators

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| Targets | Indicators |
| **11.1** by 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services, and upgrade slums | **11.1.1** Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing |
| **11.2** 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 | **11.2.1** Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities |
| **11.3** by 2030 enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacities for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries | **11.3.1** Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate  **11.3.2** Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically |
| **11.4** strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world’s cultural and natural heritage | **11.4.1** Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship) |
| **11.5** by 2030 significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of affected people and significantly decrease the direct economic losses relative to GDP caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with the focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations | **11.5.1** Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people*.*  **11.5.2** Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global GDP, including disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services |
| **11.6** by 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality, municipal and other waste management | **11.6.1** Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities  **11.6.2** Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted) |
| **11.7** by 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, particularly for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities | **11.7.1** Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities  **11.7.2** Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months |
| **11.A** support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning | **11.a.1** Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city |
| **11.B** 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, develop and implement in line with the forthcoming Hyogo Framework holistic disaster risk management at all levels | **11.b.1** Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030*a*  **11.b.2** Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies*a* |
| **11.C** support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, for sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials | **11.c.1** Proportion of financial support to the least developed countries that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilizing local materials |

**Notes**



## Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

### Background Information & Progress

Economic growth and development require the production of goods and services that improve the quality of life. Sustainable growth and development require minimizing the natural resources and toxic materials used, and the waste and pollutants generated, throughout the entire production and consumption process.

Two measures, material footprint and domestic material consumption, provide an accounting of global material extraction and use, as well as flows or consumption of materials in countries. The material footprint reflects the amount of primary materials required to meet a country’s needs. It is an indicator of the material standard of living or level of capitalization of an economy. Domestic material consumption measures the amount of natural resources used in economic processes.

Decoupling economic growth from resource use is one of the most critical and complex challenges facing humanity today. Doing so effectively will require policies that create a conducive environment for such change, social and physical infrastructure and markets, and a profound transformation of business practices along global value chains.

* Should the global population reach 9.6 billion by 2050, the equivalent of almost three planets could be required to provide the natural resources needed to sustain current lifestyles.
* With rises in the use of non-metallic minerals within infrastructure and construction, there has been significant improvement in the material standard of living. The per capita “material footprint” of developing countries increased from 5 metric tons in 2000 to 9 metric tons in 2017.
* 93% of the world’s 250 largest companies are now reporting on sustainability.

**Water**

* Less than 3 per cent of the world’s water is fresh (drinkable), of which 2.5 per cent is frozen in the Antarctica, Arctic and glaciers. Humanity must therefore rely on 0.5 per cent for all of man’s ecosystem’s and fresh water needs.
* Humankind is polluting water in rivers and lakes faster than nature can recycle and purify
* More than 1 billion people still do not have access to fresh water.
* Excessive use of water contributes to the global water stress.
* Water is free from nature but the infrastructure needed to deliver it is expensive

**Energy**

* If people worldwide switched to energy efficient lightbulbs, the world would save US$120 billion annually.
* Despite technological advances that have promoted energy efficiency gains, energy use in OECD countries will continue to grow another 35 per cent by 2020. Commercial and residential energy use is the second most rapidly growing area of global energy use after transport.
* In 2002 the motor vehicle stock in OECD countries was 550 million vehicles (75 per cent of which were personal cars). A 32 per cent increase in vehicle ownership is expected by 2020. At the same time, motor vehicle kilometers are projected to increase by 40 per cent and global air travel is projected to triple in the same period.
* Households consume 29 per cent of global energy and consequently contribute to 21 per cent of resultant CO2 emissions.
* The share of renewable energy in final energy consumption has reached 17.5% in 2015

**Food**

* While substantial environmental impacts from food occur in the production phase (agriculture, food processing), households influence these impacts through their dietary choices and habits. This consequently affects the environment through food-related energy consumption and waste generation.
* Each year, an estimated 1/3 of all food produced – equivalent to 1.3 billion tons worth around $1 trillion – ends up rotting in the bins of consumers and retailers, or spoiling due to poor transportation and harvesting practices
* 2 billion people globally are overweight or obese.
* Land degradation, declining soil fertility, unsustainable water use, overfishing and marine environment degradation are all lessening the ability of the natural resource base to supply food.
* The food sector accounts for around 30 per cent of the world’s total energy consumption and accounts for around 22 per cent of total Greenhouse Gas emissions.

### Targets & Indicators

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| --- | --- |
| Targets | Indicators |
| **12.1** implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on sustainable consumption and production (10YFP), all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries | **12.1.1** Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies |
| **12.2** by 2030 achieve sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources | **12.2.1** Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP  **12.2.2** Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP |
| **12.3** by 2030 halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer level, and reduce food losses along production and supply chains including post-harvest losses | **12.3.1** Global food loss index |
| **12.4** by 2020 achieve 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 to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment | **12.4.1** Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement  **12.4.2** Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment |
| **12.5** by 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling, and reuse | **12.5.1** National recycling rate, tons of material recycled |
| **12.6** encourage companies, especially large and trans-national companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle | **12.6.1** Number of companies publishing sustainability reports |
| **12.7** promote public procurement practices that are sustainable in accordance with national policies and priorities | **12.7.1** Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans |
| **12.8** by 2030 ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature | **12.8.1** Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment |
| **12.A** support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacities to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production | **12.a.1** Amount of support to developing countries on research and development for sustainable consumption and production and environmentally sound technologies |
| **12.B** develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism which creates jobs, promotes local culture and products | **12.b.1** Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools |
| **12.C** 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 | **12.c.1** Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels |

**Notes**



## Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

### Background Information & Progress

Climate change presents the single biggest threat to development, and its widespread, unprecedented impacts disproportionately burden the poorest and most vulnerable. Urgent action to combat climate change and minimize its disruptions is integral to the successful implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals.

The global nature of climate change calls for broad international cooperation in building resilience and adaptive capacity to its adverse effects, developing sustainable low-carbon pathways to the future, and accelerating the reduction of global greenhouse gas emissions. On 22 April 2016, 175 Member States signed the Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The new agreement aims to reduce the pace of climate change and to accelerate and intensify the actions and investments needed for a sustainable low-carbon future.

The year 2017 was one of the three warmest on record and was 1.1 degrees Celsius above the pre-industrial period. An analysis by the World Meteorological Organization shows that the five-year average global temperature from 2013 to 2017 was also the highest on record. The world continues to experience rising sea levels, extreme weather conditions (the North Atlantic hurricane season was the costliest ever recorded) and increasing concentrations of greenhouse gases. This calls for urgent and accelerated action by countries as they implement their commitments to the Paris Agreement on Climate Change.

* As of April 2018, 175 Parties had ratified the Paris Agreement and 168 Parties (167 countries plus the European Commission) had communicated their first nationally determined contributions to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Secretariat.
* In addition, as of 9 April 2018, 10 developing countries had successfully completed and submitted the first iteration of their national adaptation plans for responding to climate change.
* Developed country Parties continue to make progress towards the goal of jointly mobilizing $100 billion annually by 2020 to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions.

### Targets & Indicators

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| --- | --- |
| Targets | Indicators |
| **13.1** strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and natural disasters in all countries | **13.1.1** Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies  **13.1.2** Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people |
| **13.2** integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies, and planning | **13.2.1** Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other) |
| **13.3** improve education, awareness raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction, and early warning | **13.3.1** Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula  **13.3.2** Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions |
| **13.A** implement the commitment undertaken by developed country Parties to the UNFCCC to a goal of mobilizing jointly USD100 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 | **13.a.1** Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the $100 billion commitment |
| **13.B** Promote mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change related planning and management, in LDCs, including focusing on women, youth, local and marginalized communities | **13.b.1** Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities |

**Notes**



## Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

### Background Information & Progress

Oceans, along with coastal and marine resources, play an essential role in human well-being and social and economic development worldwide. They are particularly crucial for people living in coastal communities, who represented 37 per cent of the global population in 2010. Oceans provide livelihoods and tourism benefits, as well as subsistence and income. They also help regulate the global ecosystem by absorbing heat and carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and protecting coastal areas from flooding and erosion. In fact, coastal and marine resources contribute an estimated $28 trillion to the global economy each year through ecosystem services. However, those resources are extremely vulnerable to environmental degradation, overfishing, climate change and pollution. The sustainable use and preservation of marine and coastal ecosystems and their biological diversity is essential to achieving the 2030 Agenda, in particular for small island developing States.

Pollution of both land and seas is a threat in many coastal regions. In addition, since river basins, marine ecosystems and the atmosphere are all part of hydrological systems, the effects of such pollution are often felt far from their source. In many coastal communities, pollution and eutrophication, which is the presence of excessive nutrients in water, frequently owing to runoff from the land, causing dense plant growth and the death of animal life, are driving detrimental changes. The five large marine ecosystems most at risk from coastal eutrophication, according to a global comparative assessment undertaken in 2016 as part of the Transboundary Water Assessment Programme, are the Bay of Bengal, the East China Sea, the Gulf of Mexico, the North Brazil Shelf and the South China Sea.

Since the beginning of the industrial revolution, the ocean has absorbed about one third of the carbon dioxide released by human activities, thereby mitigating the full impact of climate change. However, this comes at a steep ecological price, as dissolved carbon dioxide in seawater lowers the pH level of oceans, thereby increasing acidity and changing the biogeochemical carbonate balance. Concerns about ocean acidification, first expressed in the early 1980s, have now been confirmed, and the extent of its impact on marine ecosystems is being investigated.

Advancing the sustainable use and conservation of the oceans continues to require effective strategies and management to combat the adverse effects of overfishing, growing ocean acidification and worsening coastal eutrophication. The expansion of protected areas for marine biodiversity, intensification of research capacity and increases in ocean science funding remain critically important to preserve marine resources.

* Oceans cover three quarters of the Earth’s surface, contain 97 per cent of the Earth’s water, and represent 99 per cent of the living space on the planet by volume.
* Over three billion people depend on marine and coastal biodiversity for their livelihoods.
* Globally, the market value of marine and coastal resources and industries is estimated at $3 trillion per year or about 5 per cent of global GDP.
* Oceans contain nearly 200,000 identified species, but actual numbers may lie in the millions.
* Oceans absorb about 30 per cent of carbon dioxide produced by humans, buffering the impacts of global warming.
* Oceans serve as the world’s largest source of protein, with more than 3 billion people depending on the oceans as their primary source of protein
* Marine fisheries directly or indirectly employ over 200 million people.
* Subsidies for fishing are contributing to the rapid depletion of many fish species and are preventing efforts to save and restore global fisheries and related jobs, causing ocean fisheries to generate US$50 billion less per year than they could.
* Open Ocean sites show current levels of acidity have increased by 26 per cent since the start of the Industrial Revolution.
* Coastal waters are deteriorating due to pollution and eutrophication. Without concerted efforts, coastal eutrophication is expected to increase in 20 percent of large marine ecosystems by 2050.

### Targets & Indicators

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| Targets | Indicators |
| **14.1** by 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, particularly from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution | **14.1.1** Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density |
| **14.2** by 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration, to achieve healthy and productive oceans | **14.2.1** Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches |
| **14.3** minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels | **14.3.1** Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations |
| **14.4** by 2020, effectively regulate harvesting, and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics | **14.4.1** Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels |
| **14.5** by 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on best available scientific information | **14.5.1** Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas |
| **14.6** by 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, and eliminate subsidies that contribute to IUU fishing, and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the WTO fisheries subsidies negotiation | **14.6.1** Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing |
| **14.7** by 2030 increase the economic benefits to SIDS and LDCs from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism | **14.7.1** Sustainable fisheries as a percentage of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries |
| **14.A** increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacities and transfer marine technology taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular SIDS and LDCs | **14.a.1** Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology |
| **14.B** provide access of small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets | **14.b.1** Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries |
| **14.C** enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in UNCLOS, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of The Future We Want | **14.c.1** Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nation Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources |

**Notes**



## Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

### Background Information & Progress

Preserving diverse forms of life on land requires targeted efforts to protect, restore and promote the conservation and sustainable use of terrestrial and other ecosystems. Goal 15 focuses specifically on managing forests sustainably, restoring degraded lands and successfully combating desertification, reducing degraded natural habitats and ending biodiversity loss.

Protection of forest and terrestrial ecosystems is on the rise, and forest loss has slowed. That said, other facets of terrestrial conservation continue to demand accelerated action to protect biodiversity, land productivity and genetic resources and to curtail the loss of species.

**Forests**

* Around 1.6 billion people depend on forests for their livelihood, including 70 million indigenous people.
* Forests are home to more than 80 per cent of all terrestrial species of animals, plants and insects.
* Between 2010 and 2015, the world lost 3.3 million hectares of forest areas. Poor rural women depend on common pool resources and are especially affected by their depletion.

**Desertification**

* 2.6 billion people depend directly on agriculture, but 52 per cent of the land used for agriculture is moderately or severely affected by soil degradation.
* Arable land loss is estimated at 30 to 35 times the historical rate
* Due to drought and desertification, 12 million hectares are lost each year (23 hectares per minute). Within one year, 20 million tons of grain could have been grown.
* 74 per cent of the poor are directly affected by land degradation globally.

**Biodiversity**

* Illicit poaching and trafficking of wildlife continues to thwart conservation efforts, with nearly 7,000 species of animals and plants reported in illegal trade involving 120 countries.
* Of the 8,300 animal breeds known, 8 per cent are extinct and 22 per cent are at risk of extinction.
* Of the over 80,000 tree species, less than 1 per cent have been studied for potential use.
* Fish provide 20 per cent of animal protein to about 3 billion people. Only ten species provide about 30 per cent of marine capture fisheries and ten species provide about 50 per cent of aquaculture production.
* Over 80 per cent of the human diet is provided by plants. Only three cereal crops – rice, maize and wheat – provide 60 per cent of energy intake.
* As many as 80 per cent of people living in rural areas in developing countries rely on traditional plant-­‐based medicines for basic healthcare.
* Micro-organisms and invertebrates are key to ecosystem services, but their contributions are still poorly known and rarely acknowledged.

The focus in Goal 15 on halting biodiversity loss comes at a critical time, since many species of amphibians, birds and mammals are sliding towards extinction. According to the International Union for Conservation of Nature’s Red List Index, amphibians are declining most rapidly in Latin America and the Caribbean, primarily as a result of the chytrid fungal disease, one of numerous wildlife diseases on the rise worldwide. The greatest extinction risks for birds and mammals are found in South-Eastern Asia, mainly owing to the conversion of lowland forests. However, their decline is not inevitable, with extinction risks for vertebrate species having been reversed in five small island developing States (the Cook Islands, Fiji, Mauritius, Seychelles and Tonga) as a result of conservation actions over the past several decades.

### Targets & Indicators

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| Targets | Indicators |
| **15.1** by 2020 ensure 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 | **15.1.1** Forest area as a proportion of total land area  **15.1.2** Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type |
| **15.2** by 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests, and increase afforestation and reforestation globally | **15.2.1** Progress towards sustainable forest Management |
| **15.3** by 2020, combat desertification, and restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land-degradation neutral world | **15.3.1** Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area |
| **15.4** by 2030 ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, to enhance their capacity to provide benefits which are essential for sustainable development | **15.4.1** Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity  **15.4.2** Mountain Green Cover Index |
| **15.5** take urgent and significant action to reduce degradation of natural habitat, halt the loss of biodiversity, and by 2020 protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species | **15.5.1** Red List Index |
| **15.6** 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 | **15.6.1** Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits |
| **15.7** 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 | **15.7.1** Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked |
| **15.8** 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 | **15.8.1** Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species |
| **15.9** by 2020, integrate ecosystems and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes and poverty reduction strategies, and accounts | **15.9.1** Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 |
| **15.A** mobilize and significantly increase from all sources financial resources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems | **15.a.1** Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems |
| **15.B** mobilize significantly resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management, and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance sustainable forest management, including for conservation and reforestation | **15.b.1** Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems |
| **15.C** enhance global support to efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities | **15.c.1** Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked |

**Notes**



## Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

### Background Information & Progress

Peace, justice and effective, accountable and inclusive institutions are at the core of sustainable development. Several regions have enjoyed increased and sustained levels of peace and security in recent decades. But many countries still face protracted armed conflict and violence, and far too many people struggle as a result of weak institutions and the lack of access to justice, information and other fundamental freedoms.

Many regions of the world continue to suffer untold horrors as a result of armed conflict or other forms of violence that occur within societies and at the domestic level. Advances in promoting the rule of law and access to justice are uneven. However, progress is being made in regulations to promote public access to information, albeit slowly, and in strengthening institutions upholding human rights at the national level.

* Among the institutions most affected by corruption are the judiciary and police.
* Corruption, bribery, theft and tax evasion cost some US $1.26 trillion for developing countries per year; this amount of money could be used to lift those who are living on less than $1.25 a day above $1.25 for at least six years
* Birth registration has occurred for 73 per cent of children under 5, but only 46% of Sub-Saharan Africa have had their births registered.
* Approximately 28.5 million primary school age who are out of school live in conflict-affected areas.
* The rule of law and development have a significant interrelation and are mutually reinforcing, making it essential for sustainable development at the national and international level.
* The proportion of prisoners held in detention without sentencing has remained almost constant in the last decade, at 31% of all prisoners.

**Violence against Children**

* Violence against children affects more than 1 billion children around the world and costs societies up to US$ 7 trillion a year.
* 50% of the world’s children experience violence every year.
* Every 5 minutes, somewhere in the world, a child is killed by violence
* 1 in 10 children is sexually abused before the age of 18.
* 9 in 10 children live in countries where corporal punishment is not fully prohibited, leaving 732 million children without legal protection.
* 1 in 3 internet users worldwide is a child and 800 million of them use social media. Any child can become a victim of online violence.
* Child online sexual abuse reports to NCMEC has grown from 1 million in 2014 to 45 million in 2018.
* 246 million children worldwide affected by school-related violence each year.
* 1 in 3 students has been bullied by their peers at school in the last month, and at least 1 in 10 children have experienced cyberbullying

### Targets & Indicators

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| Targets | Indicators |
| **16.1** significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere | **16.1.1** Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age  **16.1.2** Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause  **16.1.3** Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months  **16.1.4** Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live |
| **16.2** end abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence and torture against children | **16.2.1** Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month  **16.2.2** Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation  **16.2.3** Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 |
| **16.3** promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, and ensure equal access to justice for all | **16.3.1** Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms  **16.3.2** Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population |
| **16.4** by 2030 significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen recovery and return of stolen assets, and combat all forms of organized crime | **16.4.1** Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)  **16.4.2** Proportion of seized small arms and light weapons that are recorded and traced, in accordance with international standards and legal instruments |
| **16.5** substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all its forms | **16.5.1** Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months  **16.5.2** Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months |
| **16.6** develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels | **16.6.1** Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)  **16.6.2** Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services |
| **16.7** ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels | **16.7.1** Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions  **16.7.2** Proportion of population who believe decision making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group |
| **16.8** broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance | **16.8.1** Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations |
| **16.9** by 2030 provide legal identity for all including birth registration | **16.9.1** Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age |
| **16.10** ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements | **16.10.1** Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months  **16.10.2** Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information |
| **16.A** strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacities at all levels, in particular in developing countries, for preventing violence and combating terrorism and crime | **16.a.1** Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles |
| **16.B** promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development | **16.b.1** Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law |

**Notes**



## Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

### Background Information & Progress

Achieving the ambitious targets of the 2030 Agenda requires a revitalized and enhanced global partnership that brings together Governments, civil society, the private sector, the United Nations system and other actors and mobilizes all available resources. Enhancing support to developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and the small island developing States, is fundamental to equitable progress for all.

**Goal 17** seeks to strengthen global partnerships to support and achieve the ambitious targets of the 2030 Agenda, bringing together national governments, the international community, civil society, the private sector and other actors. Despite advances in certain areas, more needs to be done to accelerate progress. All stakeholders will have to refocus and intensify their efforts on areas where progress has been slow.

* Official development assistance stood at $146.6  billion in 2017. This represents a decrease of 0.6 per cent in real terms over 2016.
* 79 per cent of imports from developing countries enter developed countries duty-free
* The debt burden on developing countries remains stable at about 3 per cent of export revenue
* The number of Internet users in Africa almost doubled in the past four years
* 30 per cent of the world’s youth are digital natives, active online for at least five years
* But more four billion people do not use the Internet, and 90 per cent of them are from the developing world

### Targets & Indicators

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| --- | --- |
| Targets | Indicators |
| Finance | |
| **17.1** strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection | **17.1.1** Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source  **17.1.2** Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes |
| **17.2** developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of ODA/GNI to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries | **17.2.1** Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors’ gross national income (GNI) |
| **17.3** mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources | **17.3.1** Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget  **17.3.2** Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP |
| **17.4** assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries (HIPC) to reduce debt distress | **17.4.1** Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services |
| **17.5** adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for LDCs | **17.5.1** Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries |
| Technology | |
| **17.6** enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation, and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, particularly at UN level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism | **17.6.1** Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programmes between countries, by type of cooperation  **17.6.2** Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed |
| **17.7** promote development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed | **17.7.1** Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies |
| **17.8** fully operationalize the Technology Bank and STI (Science, Technology and Innovation) capacity building mechanism for LDCs by 2017, and enhance the use of enabling technologies in particular ICT | **17.8.1** Proportion of individuals using the Internet |
| Capacity building | |
| **17.9** enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South, and triangular cooperation | **17.9.1** Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South- South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries |
| Trade | |
| **17.10** promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the WTO including through the conclusion of negotiations within its Doha Development Agenda | **17.10.1** Worldwide weighted tariff-average |
| **17.11** increase significantly the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the LDC share of global exports by 2020 | **17.11.1** Developing countries’ and least developed countries’ share of global exports |
| **17.12** realize timely implementation of duty-free, quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries consistent with WTO decisions, including through ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from LDCs are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access | **17.12.1** Average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing  States |
| Systemic issues | |
| Policy and institutional coherence | |
| **17.13** enhance global macroeconomic stability including through policy coordination and policy coherence | **17.13.1** Macroeconomic Dashboard |
| **17.14** enhance policy coherence for sustainable development | **17.14.1** Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable  development |
| **17.15** respect each country’s policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development | **17.15.1** Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation |
| Multi-stakeholder partnerships | |
| **17.16** enhance the global partnership for sustainable development complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technologies and financial resources to support the achievement of sustainable development goals in all countries, particularly developing countries | **17.16.1** Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals |
| **17.17** encourage and promote effective public, public-private, and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships | **17.17.1** Amount of United States dollars committed to public-private and civil society partnerships |
| Data, monitoring and accountability |  |
| **17.18** by 2020, enhance capacity building support to developing countries, including for LDCs and SIDS, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts | **17.18.1** Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics  **17.18.2** Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics  **17.18.3** Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding |
| **17.19** by 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement GDP, and support statistical capacity building in developing countries | **17.19.1** Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries  **17.19.2** Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per  cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration |

**Notes**

1. The source is the 2018 Secretary General’ Sustainable Development Goals Report, <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2018>. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Facts and figures for this as well as the other targets are taken directly from the official UN Sustainable Development Goals page at:

   <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/> [↑](#footnote-ref-2)