More than 90% of deaths due to disasters occur in low- and middle-income countries.

The world is not on track to end poverty by 2030.

55% of the world’s population have no access to social protection.

736 million people lived in extreme poverty in 2015, 413 million in sub-Saharan Africa.

End poverty in all its forms everywhere.
END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

MILLIONS MORE ARE LIVING IN HUNGER

821 MILLION WERE UNDERT-med in 2017

UP FROM

784 MILLION IN 2015

TWO-THIRDS OF EXTREMELY POOR WORKING ADULTS WORLDWIDE ARE AGRICULTURAL WORKERS.

TWO-THIRDS OF UNDERNOURISHED PEOPLE WORLDWIDE LIVE IN TWO REGIONS:

- Sub-Saharan Africa: 237 million
- Southern Asia: 277 million

22% (149 MILLION) OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 WERE STUNTED

5.9% (40 MILLION) OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 WERE OVERWEIGHT

7.3% (49 MILLION) OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 WERE AFFECTED BY WASTING

End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.
The tuberculosis (TB) incidence rate declined by 21% between 2000 and 2017, but still 10 million people developed TB in 2017.

The incidence of HIV among adults 15-49 years in sub-Saharan Africa declined by 37% between 2010 and 2017.

There were an estimated 3.5 million more malaria cases in the 10 highest burden African countries in 2017 compared to 2016.

Vaccinations resulted in an 80% drop in measles deaths between 2000 and 2017.

Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.
In Central Asia, 27% of primary school age are not attending school.

More than half of the schools in sub-Saharan Africa do not have access to:
- basic drinking water
- handwashing facilities
- the Internet
- computers

1 out of 5 children between 6 and 17 years are not attending school.

750 million adults still remain illiterate.

Two thirds of them are women.

IN CENTRAL ASIA, 27% MORE GIRLS THAN BOYS OF PRIMARY SCHOOL AGE ARE NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL.

CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS LACK MINIMUM PROFICIENCY IN READING AND MATHEMATICS

617 MILLION
Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

18% of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 to 49 years have experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence.

24% of national parliamentarians are women, an increase from 19% (2010).

Women represent 39% of the workforce but only 27% of managerial positions.

In Southern Asia, a girl’s risk of marrying in childhood has decreased by 40% since 2000.

Still, 30% of women aged 20 to 24 years were married before age 18 (2018).

At least 200 million girls and women have been subjected to female genital mutilation (FGM).

In Southern Asia, a girl’s risk of marrying in childhood has decreased by 40% since 2000.

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Half of them in West Africa.
By 2030, 700 million people could be displaced by intense water scarcity.

673 million people (9% of the global population) still practise open defecation (2017).

2 billion people live in countries experiencing high water stress.

785 million people remains without even a basic drinking water service (2017).

2 out of 5 people worldwide do not have a basic handwashing facility with soap and water at home (2017).

1 out of 4 health-care facilities worldwide lack basic drinking water services (2016).

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.
17.5% of total final energy consumption come from renewable energy.

9 out of 10 people worldwide have access to electricity.

87% of the 840 million people without electricity live in rural areas.

On average, 2.3% less energy was needed to create $1 of economic output each year (2010–2016).

3 billion people lack clean cooking fuels and technology.

Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.
The global unemployment rate is 5% (2018).

In 2018, labour productivity increased by 2.1% from 2017: the highest annual growth since 2010.

Men’s median hourly pay is 12% higher than that of women.

The global unemployment rate is 5% (2018).

One fifth of young people are not in education, employment or training.

Real GDP grew by 4.8% annually in LDCs (2010–2017), less than the 7% SDG target.
Medium-high and high-tech sectors account for 45% of the global manufacturing value added (2016), but the share is only 15% in sub-Saharan Africa.

Global investments in research and development is $2 trillion (2016), up from $739 million (2000).

90% of people live within range of a 3G or higher quality mobile network (2018), but not all can afford to use it.
**Reduction of Inequality**

*Reduce inequality within and among countries*

In more than half of the 92 countries with data, income of the bottom 40% of the population grew faster than the national average (2011–2016).

In many countries, an increasing share of income goes to the top 1%.

The bottom 40% receive less than 25% of the overall income.

Most countries have policies to facilitate safe and orderly migration, but more work remains to be done to protect migrants’ rights and socioeconomic well-being.

Out of 105 countries surveyed:
- 76% had policies on safe, orderly and regular migration.
- 54% had policies on migrant rights.
- 57% had policies on migrant’s socioeconomic well-being.

LDCs continue to benefit from preferential trade status.

66% of products exported from LDCs receive duty-free treatment (2017), compared to 50% for developing regions.
150 countries have developed national urban plans, with almost half of them in the implementation phase.

1 out of 4 urban residents live in slum-like conditions (2018).

2 billion people do not have access to waste collection services.

Only half (53%) of urban residents have convenient access to public transport (2018).

Convenient access means residing within 500 m walking distance of a bus stop/low-capacity transport system and 1000 m of a railway or ferry terminal.

9 out of 10 urban residents breathe polluted air.

1 out of 4 urban residents breathe polluted air.

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Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.
Material footprint per capita in high-income countries is 27 metric tons, which is 60% higher than in upper-middle-income countries and more than 13 times the level of low-income countries.
Despite an increase in global climate finance flows of 17% (2015-2016), compared with 2013-2014, investment in fossil fuels continues to be higher than investment in climate activities.

186 Parties have ratified the Paris Agreement.

The global mean temperature in 2018 is approximately 1°C above the pre-industrial baseline.

Climate-related and geophysical disasters claimed an estimated 1.3 million lives between 1998 and 2017.

Atmospheric CO2 concentration is 146% of pre-industrial levels (2017).

To limit global warming to 1.5°C, global carbon emissions need to fall to 55% of 2010 levels by 2030 and continue a steep decline to zero net emissions by 2050.

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CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY USE THE OCEANS, SEA AND MARINE RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT


OCEAN ACIDITY HAS INCREASED BY 26% SINCE PRE-INDUSTRIAL TIMES. IT IS EXPECTED TO RAPIDLY INCREASE BY 100-150% BY 2100.

INCREASES IN OCEAN ACIDITY IS A NEGATIVE PHENOMENON. IT IMPACTS THE ABILITY OF THE OCEAN TO ABSORB CARBON DIOXIDE (CO2) AND ENDANGERS MARINE LIFE.


17% OF WATERS UNDER NATIONAL JURISDICTION IS COVERED BY PROTECTED AREAS.

87 COUNTRIES SIGNED THE AGREEMENT ON PORT STATE MEASURES, THE FIRST BINDING INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT ON ILLEGAL, UNREPORTED AND UNREGULATED FISHING. MORE THAN DOUBLE THE 2010 COVERAGE LEVEL.

LIFE BELOW WATER

Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, sea and marine resources for sustainable development.
RED LIST INDEX:

BIODIVERSITY LOSS IS HAPPENING AT AN ACCELERATED RATE

The risk of species extinction has worsened by almost 10% over the last 25 years.

RED LIST INDEX tracks data on more than 20,000 species of mammals, birds, amphibians, corals and cycads. The higher the values, the lower the concern.

116 Parties have ratified the Nagoya Protocol, which addresses access to genetic resources and their fair and equitable use.

More of each Key Biodiversity Area is protected

The global mean percentage of each Key Biodiversity Area (KBA) covered by protected areas increased by:

- 39% terrestrial areas
- 42% freshwater
- 36% mountain

Land degradation is affecting one fifth of the earth’s land area and the lives of 1 billion people.

The risk of species extinction has worsened by almost 10% over the last 25 years.

Biodiversity loss is happening at an accelerated rate.

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

15 LIFE ON LAND
91 journalists and bloggers were among the victims of human trafficking.

Most of whom are trafficked for sexual exploitation.

UN recorded and verified 431 additional killings of human rights defenders, journalists and trade unionists across 41 countries (2017–2018);

91 journalists and bloggers were among the victims.

Men make up around 80% of homicide victims overall.

But women constitute 64% of homicide victims of intimate partner/family-related homicide.

70% of detected victims of human trafficking are women and girls.

Birth registration and less than half of children under age 5 in sub-Saharan Africa.

46% of children under age 5 in sub-Saharan Africa.

Only three quarters of children under age 5 globally.
In sub-Saharan Africa, less than one quarter of national statistical plans are fully funded.

Current commitments to statistics—0.33% of total ODA—must be doubled to meet statistical capacity-building objectives by 2030.

Remittances will be the largest source of external financing resources in low- and middle-income countries in 2019 (projected to reach $550 billion).

In sub-Saharan Africa, less than one quarter of national statistical plans are fully funded.

Net ODA totalled $149 billion in 2018, down by 2.7% from 2017.

In 2018, bilateral ODA to the LDCs fell by 3% in real terms from 2017.

Aid to Africa fell by 4%.

Over 80% of people in developed countries are online, compared to 45% in developing countries and only 20% in LDCs.
LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND

The extreme poverty rate in rural areas is more than 3 times higher than in urban areas.

- 17.2% in rural areas
- 5.3% in urban areas

Close to half of extremely poor people are children under 14 years.

- 46%

Youth are 3 times more likely to be unemployed than adults.

Social protection coverage has large gaps.

- 35% of children receive social protection benefits
- 41% of women with newborns receive maternity benefits
- 28% of people with severe disabilities collect disability pension
- 68% of people above retirement age receive a pension
- 22% of people who are unemployed receive unemployment benefits

Leaving no one behind