

HLPF AND GA SUMMIT ON THE SDGS

UNDESA/Statistics Division





United Nations

Department of Economic and Social Affairs



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

9-18 July 2019

- Largest annual gathering to assess global SDG realization.
- 47 countries will present efforts to achieve the SDGs.
- 1000+ participants, 146 side events.
- Main landing page:
<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/hlpf/2019>



Goals under review at 2019 HLPF

- SDG 4: Quality education
- SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth
- SDG 10: Reducing inequalities
- SDG 13: Climate action
- SDG 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions
- SDG 17: Partnerships

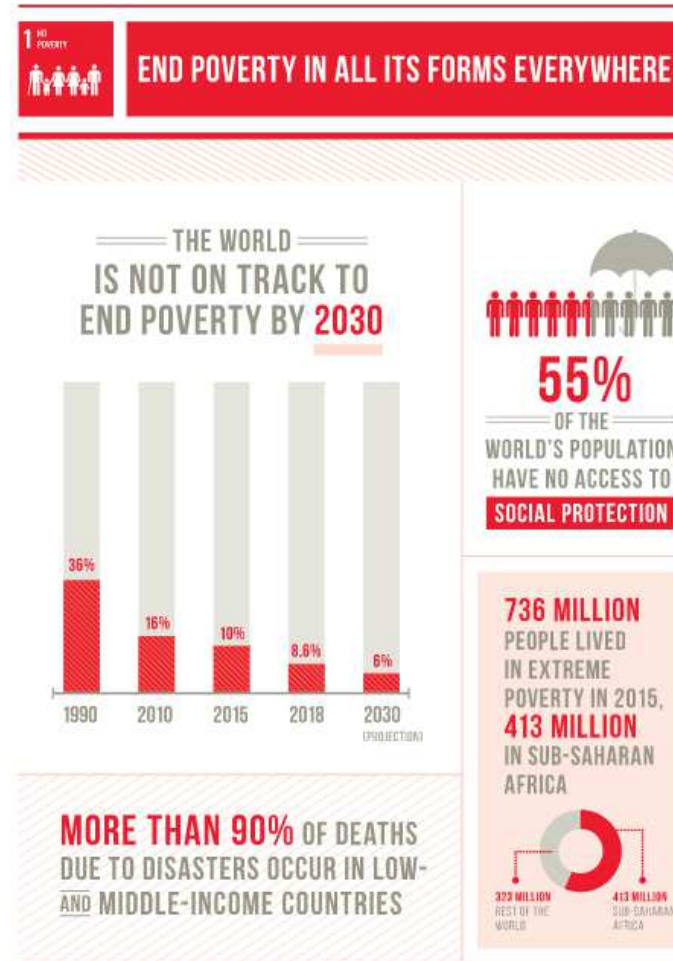


HLPF and GA Summit

- **Launch of the SDG Report 2019**
- **HLPF formal Sessions:**
 - Key note speech by USG on “*Progress, gaps and obstacles: are we on track for leaving no one behind?*”. “
 - Presentations on 6 goals under review and on SDG country profiles
- **VNR Labs**
 - VNR Lab 2: Making progress visible - SDG data visualization platforms
 - VNR Lab 14: Bridging the policy-statistics gap: Strengthening the use of data for evidence-based VNRs
- **Side events: Goal 13 and Goal 17**

The SDG Report 2019

The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2019



The SDG Progress Chart 2019

Sustainable Development Goals Progress Chart 2019

This first Sustainable Development Goals progress chart presents a snapshot of progress made at the global and regional levels towards selected targets under all Goals of the 2030 Agenda. It is based on a limited number of indicators and information available as of September 2019. The progress chart presents two types of information: progress made towards the target in stoplight colours, and the current level of development in the specific area in text in each box. For most indicators, the latest available data used for the assessment refer to 2017 or 2018, and the baseline year is 2015. For a few indicators for which the latest available data are from 2015 or 2016, a baseline year of 2010 or 2011 is used instead.

The progress chart provides an overview of global and regional trends towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and helps readers to visualize where we are and the levels of progress, based on some of the indicators, towards targets and Goals. However, data gaps and challenges still hinder a more comprehensive picture of levels and trends. Moreover, trends are particularly difficult to determine when there is no numerical target explicitly stated.

The chart was prepared in collaboration with many of the international agencies that are responsible for the compilation of the indicators at the international level. As more data become available, the methodology used for the progress chart will be revised and updated.

Goals and Targets	World	Sub-Saharan Africa	Northern Africa and Western Asia	Central and Southern Asia	Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	Latin America and the Caribbean	Australia and New Zealand	Oceania*	Europe and Northern America
-------------------	-------	--------------------	----------------------------------	---------------------------	--------------------------------	---------------------------------	---------------------------	----------	-----------------------------

Goal 1 | End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere ¹	moderate poverty	very high poverty	low poverty	moderate poverty	low poverty	low poverty	low poverty		low poverty
Achieve substantial social protection coverage ²	moderate coverage	low coverage	moderate coverage	low coverage	moderate coverage	moderate coverage	high coverage	moderate coverage	very high coverage

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

End hunger	high under-nourishment	very high under-nourishment	moderate under-nourishment	high under-nourishment	moderate under-nourishment	moderate under-nourishment	very low under-nourishment		very low under-nourishment
End stunting in children under 5 years of age	high prevalence	very high prevalence	moderate prevalence	very high prevalence	moderate prevalence	low prevalence		very high prevalence	
Increase government investment in agriculture	moderate investment	moderate investment	high investment	high investment	moderate investment	moderate investment	moderate investment	moderate investment	high investment

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

Increase the coverage of births attended by skilled health personnel	high coverage	moderate coverage	high coverage	high coverage	very high coverage	high coverage	very high coverage	high coverage	very high coverage
End preventable deaths of children under 5 years of age	high mortality rate	very high mortality rate	high mortality rate	high mortality rate	moderate mortality rate	moderate mortality rate	low mortality rate	high mortality rate	low mortality rate

The Gender Snapshot 2019



PROGRESS ON THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

LEAVE NO WOMAN OR GIRL BEHIND:

Why a multidimensional and multisectoral approach matters

Who is being left behind?

The 'leave no one behind' approach aims to identify not only who is left behind, but also the ways in which marginalization and exclusion are experienced. Analyses across countries of who is being left behind demonstrates that among the most disadvantaged are women and girls who face the compounded effects of gender-based and other forms of discrimination. The factors that contribute to women's and girls' disadvantage do not operate in isolation. Differences related to wealth, location and ethnicity, for instance, combine to create deep pockets of deprivation across a range of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)—from access to education and health care to clean water and decent work.

IN FOCUS

Inequality by wealth, location and ethnicity

PAKISTAN



of the **poorest Sindhi** women (aged 18 to 49) living in rural areas are

UNDERNOURISHED

compared to

2.4%



COLOMBIA



more likely as those in **urban areas** to lack skilled health care during childbirth.



NIGERIA



99.4% of Fulani women and girls living in the poorest rural households fail to complete more than six years of education, compared to **5.5% of Igbo women and girls living in the richest urban households.**

Thank you for your attention!



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS