HLPF AND GA SUMMIT ON THE SDGS

UNDESA/Statistics Division
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

END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE

THE WORLD IS NOT ON TRACK TO END POVERTY BY 2030

MORE THAN 90% OF DEATHS DUE TO DISASTERS OCCUR IN LOW- AND MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES

736 MILLION PEOPLE LIVED IN EXTREME POVERTY IN 2015, 413 MILLION IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goals and Targets</th>
<th>World</th>
<th>Sub-Saharan Africa</th>
<th>Northern Africa and Western Asia</th>
<th>Central and Southern Asia</th>
<th>Eastern and South-Eastern Asia</th>
<th>Latin America and the Caribbean</th>
<th>Australia and New Zealand</th>
<th>Oceania</th>
<th>Europe and Northern America</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>**Goal 1</td>
<td>End poverty in all its forms everywhere**</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere</td>
<td>moderate poverty</td>
<td>very high poverty</td>
<td>low poverty</td>
<td>moderate poverty</td>
<td>low poverty</td>
<td>low poverty</td>
<td>low poverty</td>
<td>low poverty</td>
<td>low poverty</td>
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<tr>
<td>Achieve substantial social protection coverage</td>
<td>moderate coverage</td>
<td>moderate coverage</td>
<td>low coverage</td>
<td>moderate coverage</td>
<td>low coverage</td>
<td>low coverage</td>
<td>high coverage</td>
<td>moderate coverage</td>
<td>very high coverage</td>
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<tr>
<td>**Goal 2</td>
<td>End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture**</td>
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<tr>
<td>End undernourishment</td>
<td>high undernourishment</td>
<td>very high undernourishment</td>
<td>moderate undernourishment</td>
<td>high undernourishment</td>
<td>moderate undernourishment</td>
<td>moderate undernourishment</td>
<td>very low undernourishment</td>
<td>very low undernourishment</td>
<td>very low undernourishment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End stunting in children under 5 years of age</td>
<td>high prevalence</td>
<td>very high prevalence</td>
<td>moderate prevalence</td>
<td>very high prevalence</td>
<td>moderate prevalence</td>
<td>low prevalence</td>
<td>very high prevalence</td>
<td>very high prevalence</td>
<td>very high prevalence</td>
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<tr>
<td>Increase government investment in agriculture</td>
<td>moderate investment</td>
<td>moderate investment</td>
<td>high investment</td>
<td>high investment</td>
<td>moderate investment</td>
<td>moderate investment</td>
<td>moderate investment</td>
<td>moderate investment</td>
<td>high investment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**Goal 3</td>
<td>Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages**</td>
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<tr>
<td>Increase the coverage of births attended by skilled health personnel</td>
<td>high coverage</td>
<td>moderate coverage</td>
<td>high coverage</td>
<td>high coverage</td>
<td>high coverage</td>
<td>high coverage</td>
<td>high coverage</td>
<td>high coverage</td>
<td>high coverage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End preventable deaths of children under 5 years of age</td>
<td>high mortality rate</td>
<td>very high mortality rate</td>
<td>high mortality rate</td>
<td>high mortality rate</td>
<td>moderate mortality rate</td>
<td>moderate mortality rate</td>
<td>low mortality rate</td>
<td>high mortality rate</td>
<td>low mortality rate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Gender Snapshot 2019

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. Analysis 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
- 40.6% of the poor in rural areas are undernourished compared to 2.4% of the least poor.

Colombia
- Women aged 15 to 49 living in rural areas are 12 times more likely to have been subjected to violence.

Nigeria
- 55.4% of women and girls aged 15 to 49 have completed six or fewer years of education compared to 20.3% of men.
- 39.4% 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 other women and girls living in the richest urban households.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
Thank you for your attention!