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SG's 2020 Progress Report on SDGs



Secretary-General Progress Report towards the SDGs

Key Message from the SG's Report




- Five years into implementation of the 2030 Agenda, progress has been uneven and acceleration is needed in many areas. The world is **not on track** to deliver the SDGs by 2030.
- The COVID-19 pandemic **is further derailing the efforts to implement the SDGs** and threatening the achievements already made in many areas.
- **The poorest and the most vulnerable** people and countries are affected disproportionately by the pandemic.
- A truly **transformative recovery** from COVID-19 is needed, focusing on reducing risk in future crises and bringing much closer the inclusive and sustainable development required to meet the Goals of the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement.






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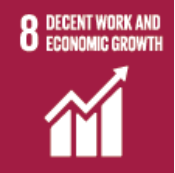

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	Progress made before COVID-19	Impact and implication of COVID-19
	<p>Poverty reduction slowed down and poverty rate was projected to reach 6% in 2030</p>	<p>40-60 million more people will be pushed back into extreme poverty -- first increase in global poverty in decades</p>
	<p>Number of people suffering from food insecurity is on the rise. 2 billion people were affected by moderate or severe food insecurity in 2018</p>	<p>More people will suffer from hunger and food insecurity. Some 370 million school children are missing the free school meals they rely on</p>
	<p>Progress in many health areas continues, but acceleration is needed to meet most of Goal 3 targets.</p>	<p>The COVID-19 pandemic is devastating health systems globally and threatens already achieved health outcomes.</p>



	Progress made before COVID-19	Impact and implication of COVID-19
	<p>258 million children, adolescents, and youth of age 6 to 17 were still out of school</p>	<p>90% of the world's student population—1.6 billion children and youth were out of school in early April</p>
	<p>Improvements have been made, but not sufficient. Women's representation in national parliaments reached 25% in 2020</p>	<p>Globally, women make up three quarters of medical doctors and nursing personnel. Women spent more time on unpaid care. Domestic violence against women increases</p>
	<p>2.2 billion people without safely managed drinking water; 4.2 billion without safely managed sanitation</p>	<p>One in four health care facilities around the world lacked basic water services, and one in five had no sanitation services.</p>



	Progress made before COVID-19	Impact and implication of COVID-19
	<p>Access to electricity rose from 83% in 2010 to 90% by 2018. 2.8 billion people lack access to clean cooking fuels</p>	<p>1/4 health facilities in sub-Saharan Africa have no access to electricity, while only 28% of health facilities and 34% of hospitals have what could be called “reliable” access to electricity.</p>
	<p>Even before the current crisis, the global economy was growing at a slower rate.</p>	<p>A drop of around 10.5% in aggregate working hours in the second quarter of 2020, equivalent to 305 million full-time workers. Half of the global workforce are significantly impacted.</p>
	<p>The global manufacturing growth had already steadily declined even before the outbreak of the COVID-19.</p>	<p>The pandemic is hitting manufacturing industries hard and causing disruptions in global value chains and the supply of products. Airlines will have 1.5 billion fewer international air travelers in 2020</p>



Progress made before COVID-19

Impact and implication of COVID-19



Inequality increases within and among countries

The COVID-19 crisis is hitting **the poorest and most vulnerable people and countries** hardest



24% urban population live in slum condition

One billion slum dwellers suffer most.



Climate change was occurring much faster than anticipated and **environment deterioration** continues



GHGs are projected to **drop 6%** in 2020 and **air quality has improved**. But improvement is **temporary**.



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	Progress made before COVID-19	Impact and implication of COVID-19
	<p>Millions of people have been deprived of their security, human rights and access to justice</p>	<p>The COVID-19 pandemic potentially is leading to an increase in social unrest and violence that would greatly undermine our ability to fight the disease.</p>
	<p>Implementation for the SDGs has remained challenging due to scarce financial resources, trade tensions, technological obstacles, and lack of data.</p>	<p>World trade is expected to plunge between 13% and 32% in 2020. FDI will shrink by 30% to 40% during 2020-2022. Global remittances are projected to fall by 20% in 2020.</p>

- Report of the Secretary-General on progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals can be found at <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/hlpf/2020#docs>



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The Sustainable Development Goal Report 2020

- The SDG Report 2020 will be launched on **7 July 2020** (first day of HLPF)
 - Focusing on SDGs progress on selected indicators and implications and impacts of COVID-19 for all 17 Goals
 - Infographics on 17 Goals and LNOB
 - Progress of 17 Goals
 - Possible a review of targets with 2020 deadlines
- The SDG Progress Chart 2020 will be launched
- The SDG Report 2020 and Progress Chart 2020 will be available at:
<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/>



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The Global COVID-19 survey of National Statistical Offices

Preview of main results

2 June 2020

Motivation

- As countries struggle to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic and its socio-economic effects, administrative data sources are more important than ever
- National statistical data systems face unprecedented challenges:
 - Unprecedented demand for timely and disaggregated data
 - Widespread disruptions to administrative and statistical processes

Objective

- Provide useful information for the global statistical community, donors, development partners and the general public to effectively mobilize technical and financial support to statistical activities that most urgently need it.

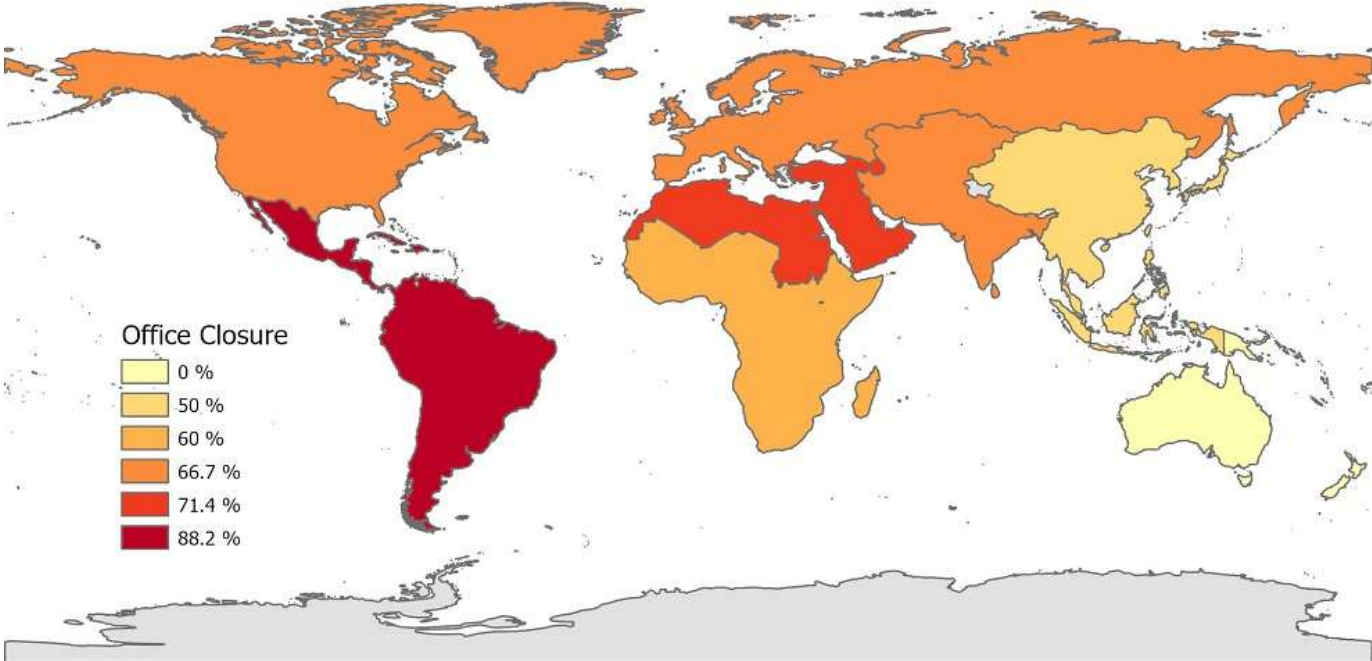
The Global COVID-19 survey of NSOs

- Carried out under the aegis of the United Nations Statistical Division (UNSD), in partnership with World Bank's Development Data Group and in coordination with the UN Regional Commissions
- Computer Assisted Web Interviewing (CAWI)
- Programmed in Survey Solutions
- First wave: 5 – 17 May 2020
- Response rate: 56% (122/218)

The Global COVID-19 survey of NSOs

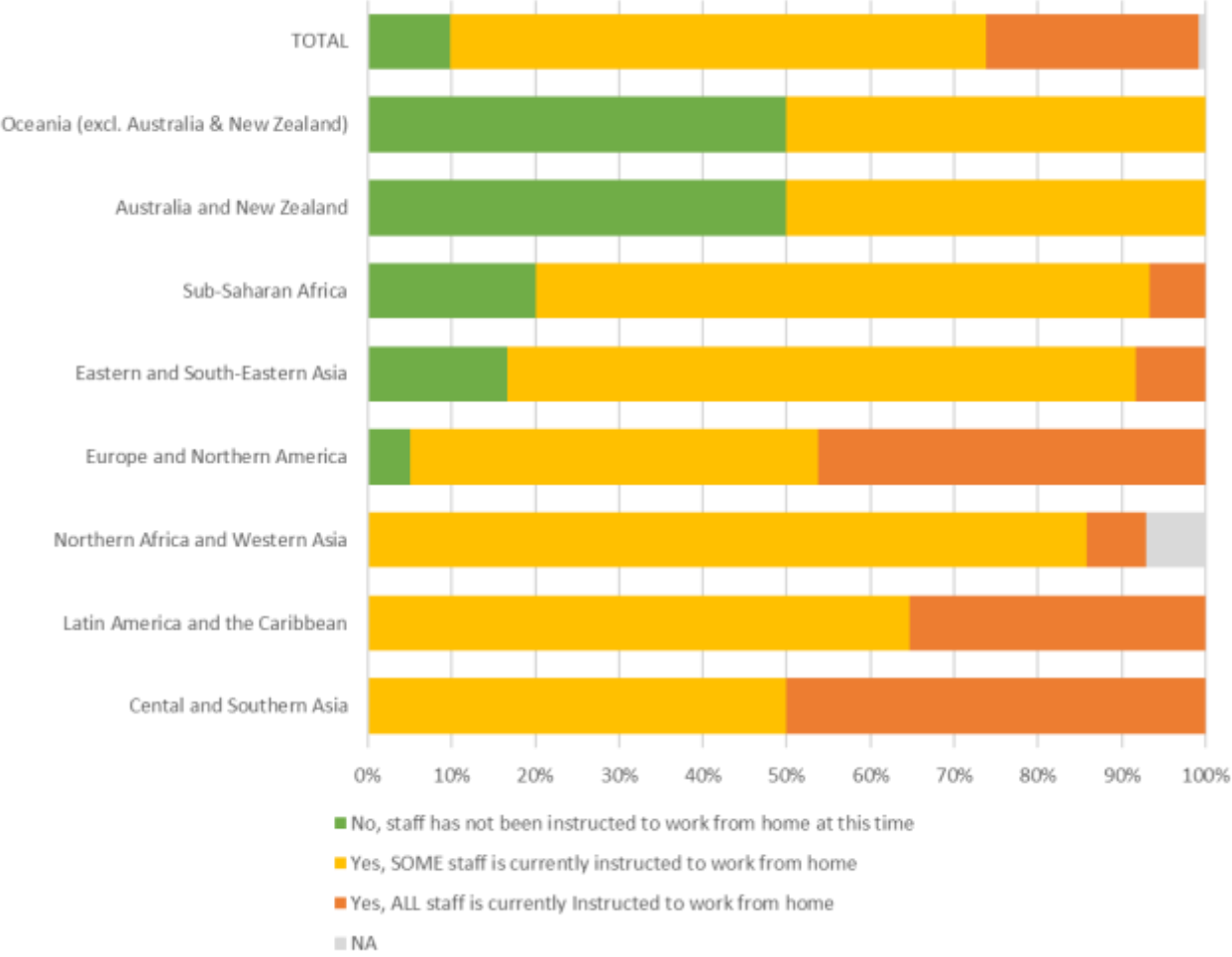
- 4 Sections:
 - General impacts on NSO functioning
 - Status of main statistical operations (Censuses & Surveys)
 - Response and support needs
 - Open-ended questions on impacts, responses, and support needs

About 65 percent of NSOs headquarters offices are fully or partly closed



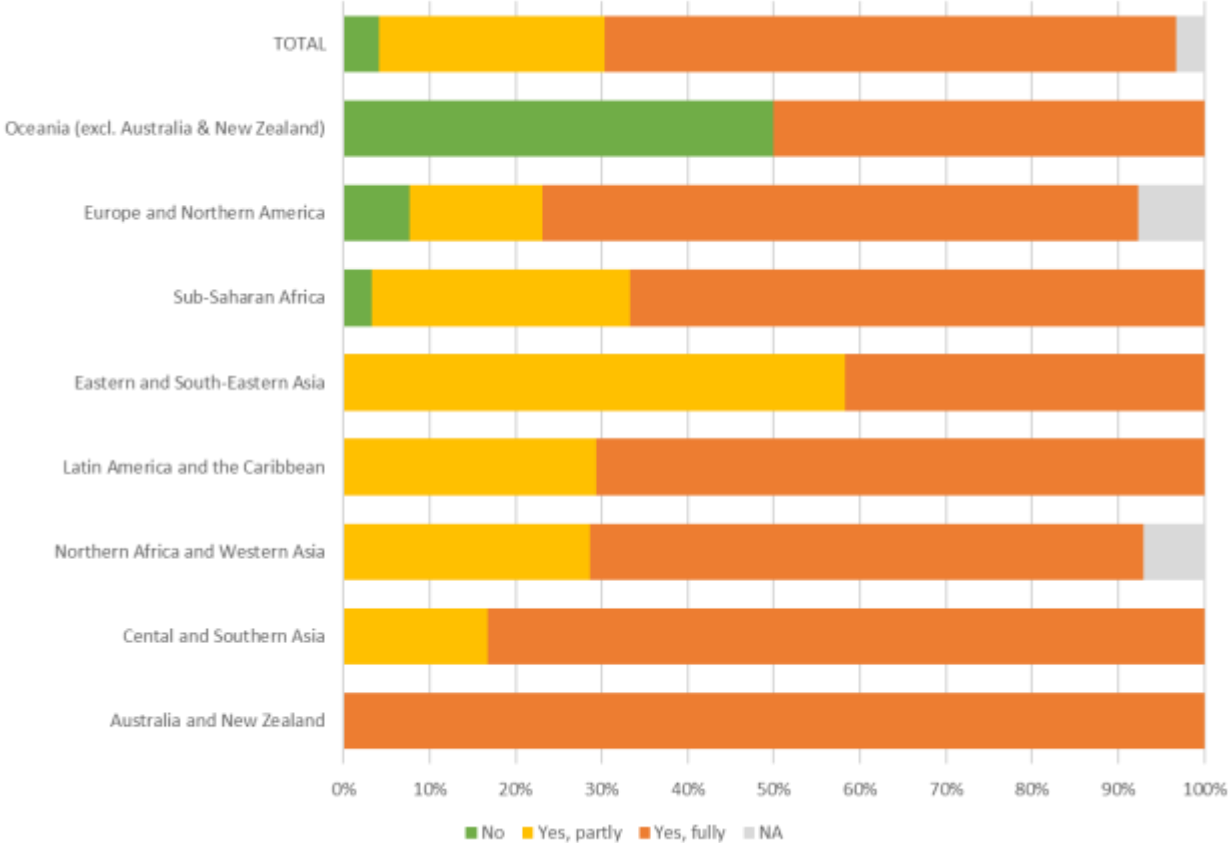
Is staff instructed to stay and work from home because of COVID-19 pandemic?

90 percent of NSOs have instructed staff to work from home



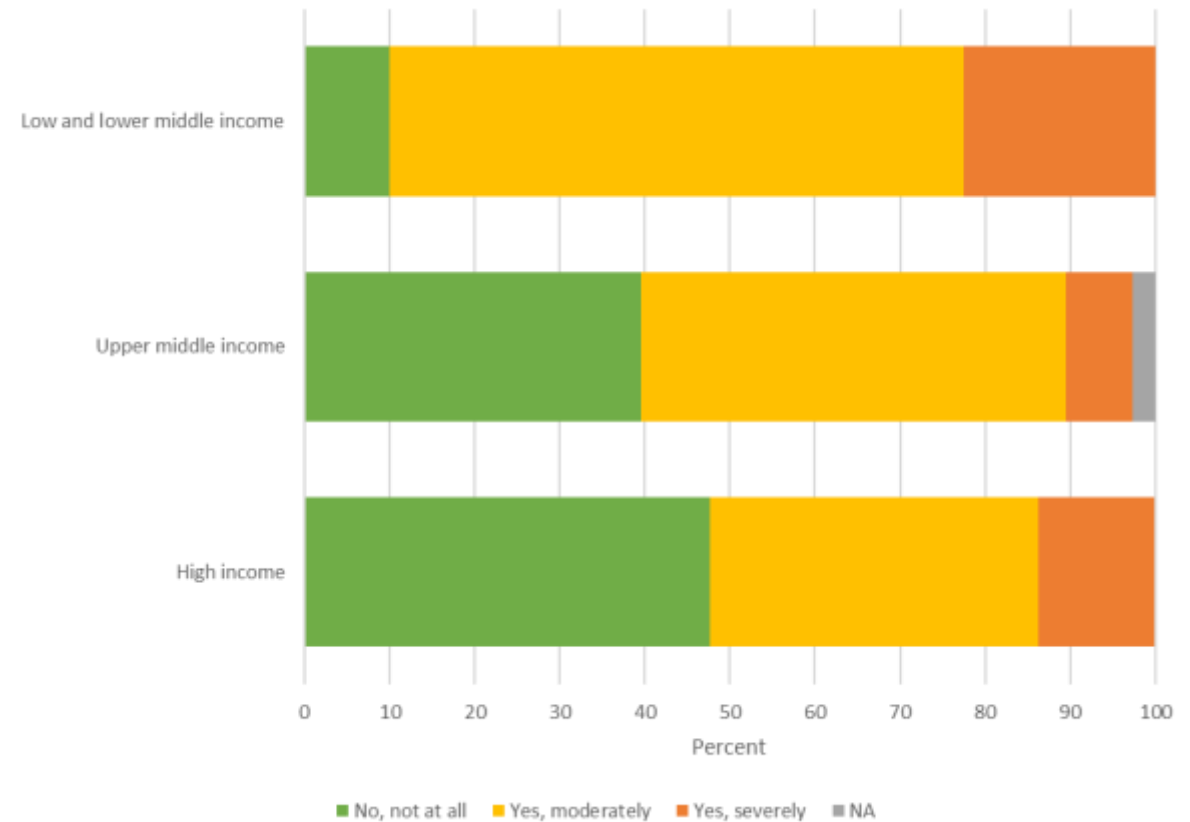
Have you stopped field data collection involving face-to-face interviews, as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic?

96 percent of NSOs have fully or partly stopped face-to-face data collection



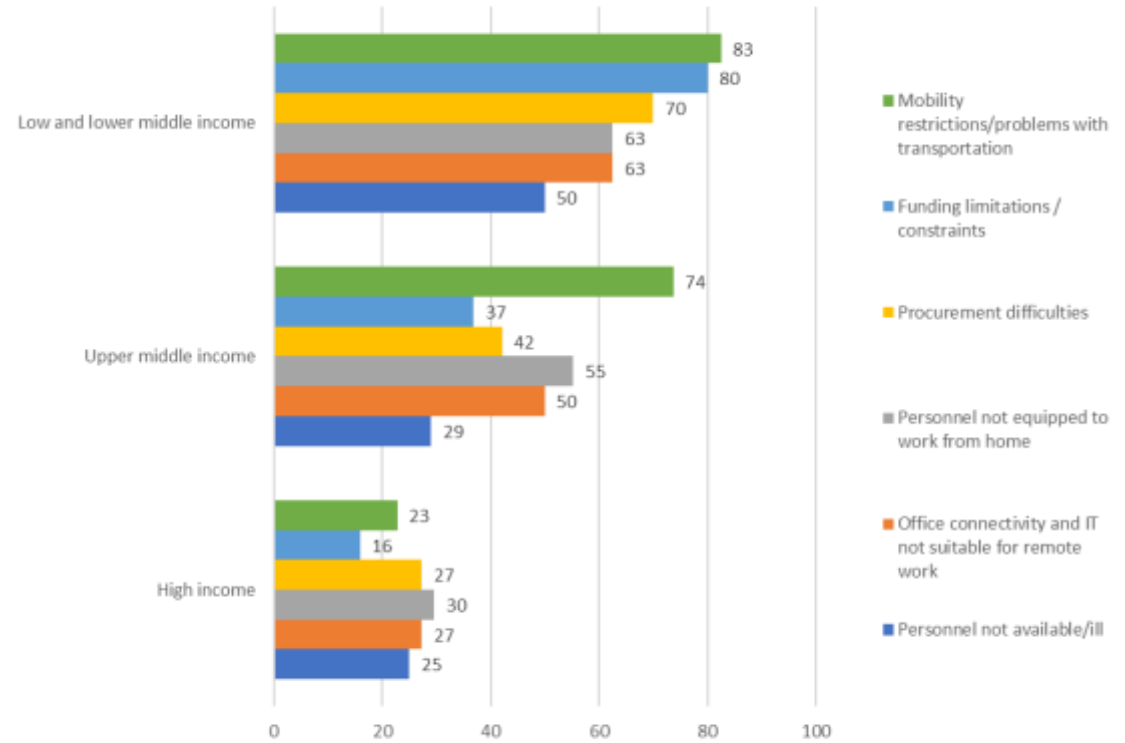
9 in 10 NSOs in low- and lower-middle income countries saw the pandemic affect their ability to meet international reporting requirements

Is the current COVID-19 pandemic affecting your ability to meet international reporting requirements, and to what extent?



8 in 10 NSOs in low- and lower-middle income countries face difficulties operating during the pandemic because of funding constraints

Proportion of countries that report various types of operational difficulties as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic



Other key findings

- **Phone surveys** are the most commonly used approach to analyze or monitor aspects of the pandemic
- About half of the NSO are setting up or planning to set up **national data platforms** to serve Government/public data needs
- 60 percent of all NSOs, that participated in the survey, stated the **need for additional external support** to face the challenges associated with the COVID-19 pandemic
- ...

Next steps

- Highlights report – Will be published on the COVID-19 response website by the end of this week.
- A more extensive report with tabulations will be published shortly thereafter
- Social media campaign will amplify key messages
- Follow-up waves will monitor evolution of impact of COVID-19 pandemic on National Statistical Offices, and their response to those challenges.



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