



# SDG 6: Clean water and sanitation

*Ensure access to water and sanitation for all*



## FACTS AND FIGURES

- Despite progress, **2.2 billion people** still lacked safely managed drinking water services, **3.5 billion** lacked safely managed sanitation services, and **2.0 billion** lacked basic hygiene services in 2022
- Approximately **58% of household wastewater** was safely treated in 2022. Progress towards the target of halving the proportion of untreated wastewater by 2030 is limited. Wastewater **statistics are lacking** in many countries and reporting is low, especially from industrial sources.
- **Water-use efficiency worldwide rose 9%**, from \$17.4/m<sup>3</sup> in 2015 to \$18.9/m<sup>3</sup> in 2020
- Globally, **water stress remains at a safe level of 18.2% in 2020**, but with significant regional variations, including a **worrisome 18% increase in Northern Africa and Western Asia** between 2015 and 2020.
- Although there has been global progress on **integrated water resources management** between 2017 and 2020, it falls far short of meeting target 6.5 by 2030. Encouragingly, **44 countries have nearly achieved** the target and **22 countries have proved that real and rapid progress is possible**, but **urgent acceleration is needed in 107 countries**.
- Data from 2017 and 2020 show that **only 32 out of 153 countries** that share transboundary rivers, lakes, and aquifers have **90% or more** of those waters covered by operational arrangements.
- Surface water bodies, such as lakes, rivers, and reservoirs, are undergoing rapid global changes, with **one in five river basins showing high fluctuations in surface water levels in the past 5 years**
- ODA disbursements to the water sector decreased between 2015 and 2021 from **\$9.6 billion to \$8.1 billion, a decrease of 15%**. Total ODA commitments to the water sector have also **reduced by 12% from \$11.2 billion in 2015 to \$9.8 billion in 2021**.
- Since 2016, the proportion of countries with defined legal or policy procedures for local community participation in rural drinking water and water resources management has remained **above 70%**, while the percentage of countries with substantial levels of participation has consistently stayed **below 40%**.

## 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



SDG 6 is under in-depth review at the High-level Political Forum 2023. Click [here](#) for the latest Sustainable Development Goals Report 2023.



## WHERE WE STAND

- Despite some progress, **billions still lack access** to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene.
- **Water scarcity is worsening** in many parts of the world due to conflicts and climate change
- **Water pollution** poses a significant challenge to human health and the environment in many countries.
- Achieving **universal coverage by 2030** will require a **6-fold increase** in current global rates of progress on drinking water, a **5-fold increase** for sanitation, and a **3-fold increase** for hygiene.



# SDG 7: Affordable and clean energy

*Ensure access to affordable, reliable,  
sustainable and modern energy for all*



## FACTS AND FIGURES

- The global electricity access has risen from 87% in 2015 to **91% in 2021**, but **675 million people**, primarily in LDCs and sub-Saharan Africa, **remain without access**.
- In 2021, **71% of the global population** had access to clean cooking fuels and technologies, up from 64% in 2015. The region with **the lowest access rates** was **sub-Saharan Africa**, where progress towards clean cooking has failed to keep pace with growing populations, leaving a total of **0.9 billion people without access in 2021**.
- The share of renewable sources in total final energy consumption increased from 16.7% in 2015 to **19.1% in 2020**, with **the electricity sector** leading the way at 28.2% and driving most of the renewable energy growth, while progress in **the heat and transport sectors** has been limited in the past decade.
- The rate of improvement in primary energy intensity dropped to **0.6% in 2020**. This makes it the worst year for energy intensity improvement since the global financial crisis. **To make up for lost time, energy intensity improvements will need to average 3.4% per year until 2030**.
- International public financial flows for clean energy in developing countries have declined consistently, even before COVID-19. In 2021, they reached **\$10.8 billion**, down by nearly 12% from 2020. This represents **a 35% drop** from the decade-long average of 2010-2019 and less than half of the peak in 2017 at \$26.4 billion.
- In 2021, developing countries achieved a **record-breaking installation of 268 Watts per capita of renewable energy-generating capacity**, growing at a rate of **9.8%**. Progress has been significantly slower for Small Island Developing States, Least Developed Countries, and Landlocked Developing Countries.

## 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



SDG 7 is under in-depth review at the High-level Political Forum 2023. Click [here](#) for the latest Sustainable Development Goals Report 2023.



## WHERE WE STAND

- While progress has been made in improving access to electricity and clean cooking fuels globally, **675 million people** remain unconnected to grids and **2.3 billion** continue to rely on unsafe and polluting fuels for cooking.
- Renewable sources power **nearly 30% of energy consumption in the electricity sector**, but challenges remain in heating and transport sectors.
- If the current trend persist, about **660 million people** will still lack access to electricity and **close to 2 billion people** will continue to rely on polluting fuels and technologies for cooking by 2030.



# SDG 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure

*Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation*



## FACTS AND FIGURES

- The share of manufacturing employment in total employment continued to decline worldwide, falling from 14.3% in 2015 to **13.6% in 2021**.
- Despite the slowdown, the global manufacturing value added (MVA) per capita increased from \$1,646 (constant 2015 prices) in 2015 to **\$1,879 in 2022**. Europe and Northern America reached an **all-time high of \$5,093 in 2022**, while the MVA per capita in LDCs reached **\$159**.
- The manufacturing share in LDCs rose from 12.1% in 2015 to **14.0% in 2022**, but rapid progress is needed in **African LDCs** to meet the goal of doubling the share by 2030.
- Global manufacturing employment rebounded to pre-pandemic levels in 2021, but its share in total employment dropped from 14.3% in 2015 to **13.6% in 2021**.
- Global expenditure on research and development (R&D) as a proportion of GDP increased from 1.69% in 2015 to **1.93% in 2020**. The number of researchers per million inhabitants has increased worldwide from 1,022 in 2010 and 1,160 in 2015 to **1,342 in 2020**.
- Global carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions from energy combustion and industrial processes grew by **0.9%** to a new all-time high of **36.8 billion metric tons**, well below global GDP growth of 3.2%, reverting to a decade-long trend of decoupling emissions and economic growth.
- In 2022, **medium-high and high-technology industries thrived**, driven by automotive sector recovery and robust production in computer, electronics, optical products, and electrical equipment sectors. In 2020, the share of medium-high and high-technology production within total manufacturing remained low in **sub-Saharan Africa and LDCs, at 21.7% and 10.6%**, respectively, compared with **47.7% in Europe and Northern America and 47.1% in Eastern Asia**.
- In 2022, mobile broadband coverage of 3G or higher was available to **95% of the global population**, a significant increase from 78% in 2015. During this period, 4G network coverage doubled, reaching **88% of the world's population**. Yet, connecting the remaining 5% is challenging, particularly in **sub-Saharan Africa and Oceania**, where the gaps are **18% and 32%**, respectively.



## 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



SDG 9 is under in-depth review at the High-level Political Forum 2023. Click [here](#) for the latest Sustainable Development Goals Report 2023.



## WHERE WE STAND

- The manufacturing industry's recovery from COVID-19 remains **incomplete and uneven**. Global manufacturing growth slowed down to **3.3% in 2022**, from 7.4% in 2021.
- However, **medium-high- and high-technology industries** demonstrated robust growth rates, highlighting the importance of **inclusive innovation and technology** driving the achievements of the SDGs.
- As of 2022, **95% of the world's population** was within reach of a mobile broadband network, but some areas remain underserved.



# SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities

*Make cities and human settlements inclusive,  
safe, resilient and sustainable*



## FACTS AND FIGURES

- While the proportion of urban population living in slums declined slightly, **from 25.4% to 24.2% between 2014 and 2020**, the total number of slum dwellers continues to rise with increasing urbanization. As of 2020, nearly **1.1 billion people** lived in slums or slum-like conditions in urban areas, with an **additional 2 billion** expected to live in slums or slum-like conditions over next 30 years.
- Today, **85 per cent** of slum dwellers are concentrated in three regions: Central and Southern Asia (**359 million**), Eastern and South-Eastern Asia (**306 million**) and sub-Saharan Africa (**230 million**).
- Data from 2022 reveal that only **51.6%** of the global urban population has convenient access to public transport, with considerable regional differences.
- In the developing world, an estimated **1 billion** people still lack access to all-weather roads.
- Global cities expanded physically faster than their population growth rates, with average annual land consumption rates of **2.0%** compared to population growth rates of **1.6%** from 2000 to 2010, and **1.5%** compared to **1.2%** respectively from 2010 to 2020, according to data from **681** cities between 1990 and 2020.
- Globally, **air quality** is improving, largely due to advancements in high-income countries. Although cities have traditionally been the focus of air pollution reduction policies, air quality in towns and rural areas should also be considered. In 2019, towns in **Eastern and South-Eastern Asia**, a region with a significant proportion of the world's population, experienced poorer air quality than cities.
- In 2020, data from **1,072** cities in **120** countries indicate that more than **75%** of these cities have **less than 20%** of their area dedicated to open public spaces and streets, about half of the proportion recommended. On average, open public spaces account for a meagre **3.2%** of urban land, about **4 times less** than the share of land in streets.
- The number of countries with national disaster risk reduction strategies has increased from 55 in 2015 to **126** by the end of 2022. By the end of 2022, **102** countries reported having local governments with disaster risk reduction strategies, an increase from 51 countries in 2015.

## 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



SDG 11 is under in-depth review at the High-level Political Forum 2023. Click [here](#) for the latest Sustainable Development Goals Report 2023.



## WHERE WE STAND

- Over half (**55%**) living in urban areas, a figure projected to rise to **70%** by 2050. Most of the urban growth is taking place in **small cities and intermediate towns**, exacerbating inequalities and urban poverty. Moreover, **climate change and conflicts** disproportionately affect cities, hindering progress of achieving the goal of sustainable cities
- In many developing countries, **slum populations** have been growing, putting at risk the target of adequate housing for all by 2030.
- In 2022, only **half** of the world's urban population had convenient access to public transportation. **Urban sprawl, air pollution and limited open public spaces** persist in cities.
- Since 2015, the number of countries with **national and local disaster risk reduction strategies** has **more than doubled**.



# SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals

*Strengthen the means of implementation  
and revitalize the Global Partnership for  
Sustainable Development*



## FACTS AND FIGURES

- Net ODA flows in 2022 were **\$206 billion**, up **15.3%** in real terms. This is the highest growth rate in record, but ODA as a percentage of GNI remains below the 0.7% target, reaching **0.37%** in 2022. The increase was primarily due to domestic spending on refugees and aid for Ukraine. Net bilateral ODA to Africa in 2022 was **\$34 billion**, down **7.4%** in real terms.
- Official sustainable development grants reached **\$118 billion** in 2021, up from \$100 billion in 2020. Official concessional loans increased by **37%** to **\$55 billion**, while official non-concessional loans increased by **51%** to **\$107 billion**.
- Low- and middle-income countries saw a **5.6% rise** in external debt to **\$9 trillion** in 2021, mainly due to an increase in short-term debt. By November 2022, **37 out of 69** of the world's poorest nations were at high risk or already in debt distress, and one in four middle-income countries faced a high risk of fiscal crisis.
- In 2022, an estimated **66%** of the world's population (**5.3 billion**) used the Internet, compared with 40% (3 billion) in 2015. Globally, **259 million more men than women** used the Internet in 2022.
- Fixed-broadband subscriptions continue to grow steadily, at an average annual growth rate of **6.7%** over the last **10 years**, reaching **18 subscriptions per 100 inhabitants** in 2022 globally, up from 11 subscriptions in 2015.
- The total trade of tracked Environmentally Sound Technologies (ESTs) in 2020 was **\$2,364 billion**, an increase of **5%** since 2015.
- The worldwide weighted tariff average was about **2%** in 2020, a decline from 2.6% in 2015. The latest figures shows that agriculture and clothing products continue to face the highest tariff rates at about **6%**, followed by textiles at **4%** and industrial products at **1.4%**.
- The share of exports from LDCs in global merchandise trade was merely **1.1%** in 2022. The target of doubling the share of LDCs' exports by 2020, from its value of 1.02% in 2011, has therefore not been met.
- In 2022, a total of **147 countries and territories** reported having statistical legislation compliant with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics. Furthermore, **156 countries and territories** reported that 100 of their plans were fully funded compared to 17 in 2016 from 81 countries.
- International funding for data and statistics amounted to only **\$541 million** in 2020, a decrease of more than \$100 million and \$138 million from funding levels in 2019 and 2018, respectively. Between 2018 and 2020, ODA funding for data **dropped by more than 20%**.

## 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



SDG 17 is under in-depth review at the High-level Political Forum 2023. Click [here](#) for the latest Sustainable Development Goals Report 2023.



## WHERE WE STAND

- Developing countries are grappling with an **unprecedented rise in external debt levels** following the COVID-19 pandemic, compounded by challenges such as record inflation, escalating interest rates, competing priorities and constrained fiscal capacity, underscoring the urgent need for debt relief and financial assistance.
- While official development assistance (ODA) flows continue to reach record peaks, the increase in 2022 is **primarily attributed to spending on refugees in donor countries and aid to Ukraine**.
- **Geopolitical tensions and the resurgence of nationalism** hinder international cooperation and coordination, highlighting the importance of a **collective surge in action** to provide developing countries with the necessary financing and technologies to accelerate the implementation of the SDGs.