SDG 1: NO POVERTY

End poverty in all its forms everywhere

FACTS AND FIGURES

- The COVID-19 pandemic caused extreme poverty to rise in 2020 for the first time in decades, reversing global progress by three years.
- The share of the world’s population living in extreme poverty rose from 8.9% in 2019 to 9.7% in 2020, driven by increases in low- and lower-middle-income countries.
- In 2022, 712 million people (or 9% of the world’s population) lived in extreme poverty, an increase of 23 million people from 2019.
- In the 75 most vulnerable countries, which qualify for concessional lending from the World Bank’s International Development Association, one in four people lives on less than $2.15 a day — more than eight times the average extreme poverty rate in the rest of the world.
- The global working poverty rate slightly increased from 6.9% in 2019 to 7.7% in 2020 before declining back to 6.9% in 2023. Despite progress, nearly 241 million workers globally still lived in extreme poverty in 2023. Little positive change is expected in 2024.
- Globally, young workers are twice as likely as adults to be in working poverty and women typically experience higher working poverty rates than men.
- To guarantee at least basic social security for all children, upper- and lower-middle-income countries would need to invest an additional $98.1 billion and $88.8 billion, respectively. Low-income countries would require an additional $59.6 billion.
- From 2015 to 2022, average annual direct economic losses attributed to disasters exceeded $115 billion worldwide, an amount equivalent to 0.3% of the gross domestic product (GDP) of reporting countries.
- LDCs and LLDCs suffer disproportionately from disasters with disaster-related economic losses of over six times and four times the global average, respectively.
- Government spending on essential services averages 60% of total government expenditure among advanced economies, while in emerging and developing economies, it stands at 40%. Over the past two decades, both groups have seen a slight uptick in these shares, but a persistent 20-percentage-point gap between them remains.

WHERE WE STAND

- By 2030, 590 million people may still live in extreme poverty if current trends persist.
- Without a substantial acceleration in poverty reduction, fewer than 3 in 10 countries are expected to halve national poverty by 2030.
- Despite increasing efforts to expand social protection programmes, significant coverage gaps left 1.4 billion children uncovered in 2023.
- Ending poverty requires comprehensive social protection systems, inclusive economic policies, investments in human capital, measures to address inequality and climate resilience, and international cooperation and partnership.
SDG 2: ZERO HUNGER

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

FACTS AND FIGURES


- Globally in 2022, an estimated 148 million (22.3%) children were affected by stunting, 37 million (5.6%) were overweight, while 45 million (6.8%) experienced wasting.

- Record-high food prices in 2022 worsened purchasing power and access to food, negatively impacting food security and nutritional outcomes.

- Globally, the proportion of countries facing moderately to abnormally high food prices rose sharply in 2022, reaching a new record high of 58.1%. This represented a nearly fourfold increase from the 2015-2019 average level of 15.2%.

- In 95% of countries with available data, the average annual income of small-scale producers is less than half that of larger-scale producers. Small-scale food producers headed by men typically generate higher incomes than those headed by women.

- Between 2015 and 2022, global government spending on agriculture increased steadily, reaching a record high of $749 billion in 2022. However, government expenditure on agriculture relative to the sector’s GDP contribution declined from 0.5 in 2015 to 0.43 in 2021 before rebounding to 0.48 in 2022.

- From 2015 to 2022, the volume of aid for agriculture provided to developing countries increased by 47.2%, from $12.3 billion to $18.1 billion (in constant 2022 prices).

- Data from 2021 showed that the world was at a moderate distance from achieving productive and sustainable agriculture (with a score of 3.4 out of 5), with the highest score of 4.1 in Europe and Northern American compared to the lowest score of 2.6 in the LDCs.

WHERE WE STAND

- Nearly 1 in 10 people globally face hunger. In 2022, 2.4 billion people experienced moderate to severe food insecurity.

- Despite progress, 148 million children under age 5 suffered from stunting in 2022. If current trends persist, 1 in 5 children under age 5 will be affected by stunting in 2030.

- In 2022, almost 60% of countries worldwide faced moderately to abnormally high food prices due to the spillover effects of conflicts.

- Achieving zero hunger requires intensified efforts to transform food systems so they are sustainable, resilient and equitable. Moreover, accelerating improvements in diets, nutrition, health and hygiene is crucial to meeting the SDG target of halving the number of children suffering from chronic undernutrition.
Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

FACTS AND FIGURES

- The number of disaster-related deaths and missing persons per 100,000 population (excluding deaths from COVID-19) has nearly halved, from 1.62 during the period 2005–2014 to 0.82 during the period 2013–2022.
- The number of persons affected by disasters per 100,000 population has increased by over two thirds, from 1,169 during the period 2005–2014 to 1,980 during the period 2013–2022.
- In LDCs, the disaster-affected population per 100,000 people is 20% higher than the global average, and the mortality rate is 170% higher, demonstrating that the catastrophic impact of disasters is much greater in these countries.
- In 2023, 129 countries reported having national long-term risk reduction strategies and plans and 104 countries reported having effective multi-hazard early warning systems.
- In 2023, 106 countries cumulatively reported having local disaster risk reduction strategies in place and in line with national strategies. On average, 72% of local governments in reporting countries specified having local disaster risk reduction strategies.
- According to the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), record global temperatures hit approximately 1.45°C above pre-industrial levels in 2023. The 10 warmest years in the 174 years with records have all occurred during the last decade.
- In 2022, global greenhouse gas emissions reached a new record of 57.4 gigatons of CO2 equivalent. About two thirds of emissions comprised CO2 from fossil fuel combustion and industrial processes.
- According to the WMO, concentrations of greenhouse gases reached record high levels in 2022, and real-time data from 2023 show a continuing increase. Carbon dioxide levels are 150 per cent above pre-industrial levels.
- Fossil fuel subsidies reached a record high of $1.53 trillion in 2022, driven by rising energy prices post-pandemic and the impact of the Russian Federation’s invasion of Ukraine, which disrupted global energy markets.
- A 2023 study of more than 530 ninth-grade science and social science curricula found that 69% did not mention climate change and 66% omitted sustainability.
- The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) reports that developed countries mobilized $115.9 billion in climate finance for developing countries in 2022, reaching the $100 billion target for the first time.

WHERE WE STAND

- Climate records were shattered in 2023 as the climate crisis accelerated in real time. Temperatures and global greenhouse gas emissions continue to climb.
- Current national policies set the world on track for warming of 3°C according to the United Nations Environment Programme.
- Nationally determined contributions (NDCs) in 2025 must include increased ambition to close implementation gaps, cover entire economies and all greenhouse gases, and align with the target of halting warming at 1.5°C.
- The roadmap to avoid the worst of climate chaos is clear but cannot afford any delays or half measures by the global community. Drastic reductions in global greenhouse gas emissions must take place by 2030 and reach net zero by 2050.
SDG 16: PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

FACTS AND FIGURES

- The global homicide rate decreased from 5.9 per 100,000 population in 2015 to 5.5 in 2020, but then sharply rose to 5.8 in 2021 and slightly decreased to 5.6 in 2022.
- Civilian deaths in armed conflicts surged by 72% in 2023 compared to 2022, reaching over 33,400 - nearly matching the 2015 peak.
- In 2023, seven out of ten recorded civilian deaths in armed conflicts occurred in the Occupied Palestinian Territory and Israel.
- In 2022, 2 in 10 civilians killed in conflicts were women; 1 in 10 were children. By 2023, 4 in 10 were women and 3 in 10 were children.
- In 2022, nearly a third (3.5 million) of the global prison population of 11.5 million was being held in pre-trial detention.
- Based on data from 138 countries, 19% of people who had contact with public officials reported being asked to pay or paid a bribe, ranging from 32% in low-income countries to 9% in high-income countries.
- In 2023, 320 human rights defenders, journalists and trade unionists in 40 countries were killed, down from 448 cases in 36 countries in 2022.
- Conflict zones saw a sharp increase in the killings of journalists and media workers, with 40 lives lost, reversing a downward trend since 2017.
- Between 2015 and 2023, the number of countries with independent national human rights institutions meeting international standards increased by 23%.
- Youth representation in parliaments is increasing globally, but women’s leadership roles are growing slowly. As of January 2024, women hold 23.8% of parliamentary speaker positions and 27.2% of committee chair posts.
- While a few regions like Northern America and Europe and Australia and New Zealand have achieved universal birth registration, only half of African children under five have had their births registered.
To learn more about global progress on the 17 SDGs, click here to read the latest Sustainable Development Goals Report 2024.

**SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals**

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

**FACTS AND FIGURES**

- In 2023, ODA by DAC member countries amounted to $223.7 billion, or 0.37% of their combined GNI. This marks a 1.8% real-term increase from 2022 and a 47% rise from 2015, representing the fifth consecutive year of record-high ODA.
- The annual SDG investment gap in developing countries is now $4 trillion.
- Global FDI flows in 2023 reached an estimated $1.37 trillion, a marginal increase over 2022, mainly due to higher values in a few conduit economies. Excluding these, global FDI flows were 18% lower.
- In 2023, remittance flows to low- and middle-income countries reached an estimated $669 billion, reflecting a normalization of flows following the post-pandemic robust growth.
- About 60% of low-income countries are at high risk of debt distress or already experiencing it. Increasing borrowing costs have and will continue to divert scarce resources from critical development needs such as poverty reduction, climate action, health and education.
- In 2023, 67% of the global population, or 5.4 billion people, were online, marking a 4.7% increase from 2022. The growth rate has returned to pre-pandemic levels after a surge during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Fixed-broadband subscriptions grew steadily, averaging a 6.4% annual increase from 2015 to 2023, reaching 19 per 100 inhabitants in 2023 globally. Despite this, fixed connections are rare in low-income countries due to high costs and lack of infrastructure.
- In 2023, 163 countries implemented national statistical plans, up from 143 in 2019, with 109 fully funded.
- International support for data and statistics development surged to $799 million in 2021, a 14% increase from 2020 and 44% from 2015.

**WHERE WE STAND**

- Developing countries face a $4 trillion annual investment gap to achieve the SDGs. Foreign direct investment flows to developing countries have decreased while gains in remittances and ODA have been modest. The Secretary-General has urged countries to support an SDG Stimulus of $500 billion annually to address this shortfall.
- External debt stock levels remain unprecedentedly high for developing countries, with about 60% of low-income countries at high risk of debt distress or already experiencing it.
- In 2023, 5.4 billion people worldwide were online, marking a 69% increase in internet coverage from 2015. Investment in infrastructure and affordable internet access is crucial for inclusive development, particularly in low-income regions.
- In a landscape of declining international cooperation and rising geopolitical tensions, strengthened global partnerships and enhanced cooperation are urgently needed to address widening financing gaps, reinforce post-pandemic recovery, and promote sustainable development, particularly in Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and other vulnerable countries.