

# Sustainable Development Goals Progress Chart 2022



- 1 NO POVERTY
- 2 ZERO HUNGER
- 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
- 4 QUALITY EDUCATION
- 5 GENDER EQUALITY
- 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
- 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY
- 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
- 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



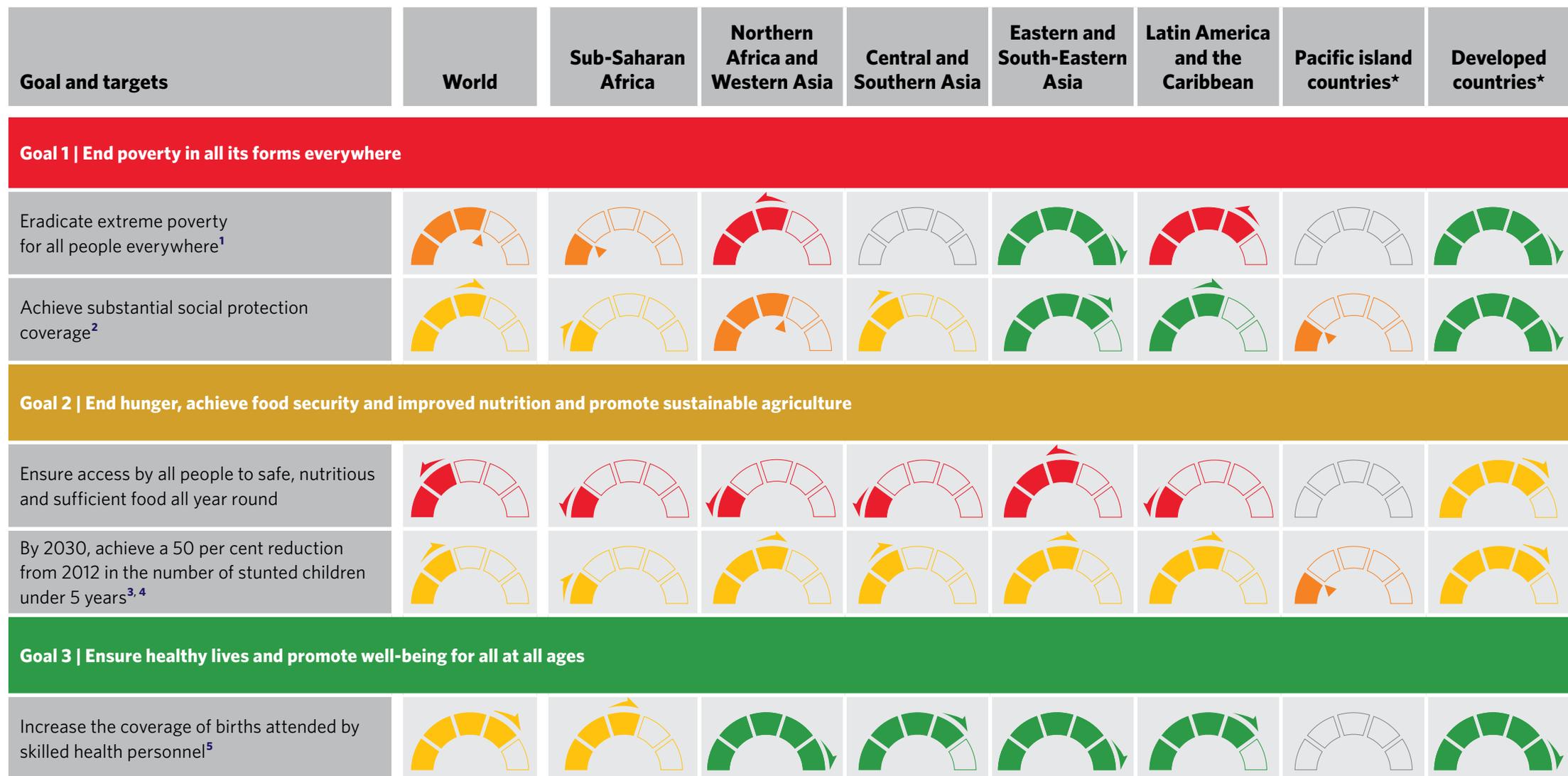
- 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES
  - 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
  - 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
  - 13 CLIMATE ACTION
  - 14 LIFE BELOW WATER
  - 15 LIFE ON LAND
  - 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS
  - 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS
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# Sustainable Development Goals Progress Chart 2022

The *Sustainable Development Goals Progress Chart 2022* presents a snapshot of global and regional progress of selected targets under the 17 Goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The progress assessment is based on the most up-to-date data and for some of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) also reflect the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. Due to data collection challenges related to pandemic-related measures, measuring the full impact of COVID-19 is limited for the other Goals.

The Progress Chart 2022 clearly demonstrates the deterioration of progress towards many targets, such as poverty, food security, ending the epidemic of malaria, immunization coverage, and employment, caused by the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, climate change and conflict. Recent cascading crises have magnified the challenges of achieving the SDGs. Urgent, scaled-up and coordinated actions by all countries are needed to accelerate SDG implementation and avert the devastating impacts in order to get on track and chart a course for better recovery.

The progress chart presents two types of information: 1) a trend assessment using stoplight colours to measure progress towards the target (from a baseline year to the most recent data point), and 2) a level assessment using a gauge meter to measure the current level of development with respect to the distance from a target, using the latest data. The chart is based on a limited number of indicators and information available as of June 2022. For most of the indicators, the latest available data are from 2019 to 2021. A baseline year of around 2015 or 2010 is used for the trend assessment.



Goal 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	Pacific island countries*	Developed countries*
Reduce under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births <sup>6</sup>								
End the epidemic of malaria <sup>7</sup>								
Increase diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis vaccine coverage among 1-year-olds								

**Goal 4 | Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong opportunities for all**

Ensure all girls and boys complete primary education								
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**Goal 5 | Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls**

Eliminate child marriage <sup>5</sup>								
Ensure women's full participation and equal opportunities in national parliaments								

**Goal 6 | Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all**

Achieve universal access to safely managed drinking water services <sup>8</sup>								
Achieve universal access to safely managed sanitation services <sup>8</sup>								

Goal 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	Pacific island countries*	Developed countries*
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**Goal 7 | Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all**

Achieve universal access to electricity								
Double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency <sup>6,9</sup>								

**Goal 8 | Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all**

Sustain per capita economic growth <sup>10</sup>								
Achieve full employment								

**Goal 9 | Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation**

Significantly raise industry's share of GDP								
Substantially increase the expenditure for scientific research and development as a proportion of GDP								
Increase access to mobile networks								

**Goal 10 | Reduce inequality within and among countries**

Reduce inequality within countries <sup>6,11</sup>								
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**Goal 11 | Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable**

Reduce the proportion of urban population living in slums								
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**Goal 12 | Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns**

Reduce the domestic material consumption per unit of GDP								
Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP								

**Goal 13 | Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts**

Reduce global greenhouse gas emissions <sup>12</sup>								
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**Goal 14 | Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development**

Increase the proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels <sup>12</sup>								
Increase the coverage of protected areas in relation to marine Key Biodiversity Areas								

**Goal 15 | Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss**

Ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems								
Ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of mountain ecosystems								

Goal 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	Pacific island countries*	Developed countries*
By 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species <sup>13, 14</sup>								

**Goal 16 | Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels**

Significantly reduce homicide rates <sup>15</sup>								
Reduce the proportion of unsentenced detainees <sup>15</sup>								
Increase the proportion of countries with independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles								

**Goal 17 | Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development**

Ensure full implementation of the net official development assistance disbursements by donor countries <sup>12</sup>								
Enhance access to technology by increasing internet use								
Increase proportion of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded <sup>16</sup>								

**Legend**

**Trend (colour and arrow, arrowhead)**

- Substantial progress/on track
- Fair progress but acceleration needed
- Limited or no progress
- Deterioration

**Current level**

- Target met or almost met
- Close to target
- Moderate distance to target
- Far from target
- Very far from target
- Insufficient data

## Notes

- \* The category “Pacific island countries” refers to Oceania excluding Australia and New Zealand. The category “developed countries” includes Europe, Northern America, Australia and New Zealand.
- <sup>1</sup> The latest data used for both trend and level assessments are 2021 nowcasts with high uncertainty.
- <sup>2</sup> Due to improvement in data quality and availability, 2020 estimates for Northern Africa and Western Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Pacific Island Countries are not comparable with baseline values. Only level assessments are available for these regions.
- <sup>3</sup> Trend assessment uses a baseline year of 2012.
- <sup>4</sup> Level assessment is based on 2020 data, with five levels of stunting prevalence: very high (1 bar), high (2 bars), moderate (3 bars), low (4 bars), and very low (5 bars).
- <sup>5</sup> Trend assessment uses a baseline year of 2011.
- <sup>6</sup> Trend assessment uses a baseline year of 2010.
- <sup>7</sup> Trend assessment is based on the *WHO Global Technical Strategy for Malaria 2016–2030*, which is reducing malaria case incidence by at least 90 per cent by 2030. Level assessment is classified into five levels of malaria case incidence: very high (1 bar), high (2 bars), moderate (3 bars), low (4 bars), and target achieved (5 bars).
- <sup>8</sup> Assessment for “developed countries” refers to Europe and Northern America only.
- <sup>9</sup> Level assessment is based on the level of energy intensity, with five levels: high (1 bar), medium-high (2 bars), medium (3 bars), medium-low (4 bars), and low (5 bars).
- <sup>10</sup> Baseline value is the average annual growth rate of real GDP per capita from 2000 to 2015. The level assessment is based on the average annual real GDP per capita growth from 2015 to 2020. The trend assessment is the comparison of the expected average annual growth rate of real GDP per capita from 2015 to 2030 with the baseline value or target value of 2 per cent.
- <sup>11</sup> Assessment is based on the Gini Index. The latest data is from 2019. Level assessment is classified into five levels of inequality: very high (1 bar), high (2 bars), moderately high (3 bars), moderately low (4 bars), and low (5 bars).
- <sup>12</sup> Assessment is only at the global level.
- <sup>13</sup> Assessment for “developed countries” refers to Europe only.
- <sup>14</sup> Level and trend assessment are based on the Red List Index and regional disaggregations of the index.
- <sup>15</sup> Level assessment is classified into five levels of unsentenced detainees rate: very high (1 bar), high (2 bars), moderate (3 bars), low (4 bars), and very low (5 bars)..
- <sup>16</sup> Trend assessment is based on progress from 2017 to 2020.

For regional groupings, country data and technical note for the progress chart, please refer to: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs>. Country experiences in each region may differ significantly from the regional average. Due to updated data and revised methodologies, this Progress Chart is not comparable with previous versions.

## Sources

United Nations, based on the latest available data and estimates as of June 2022: provided by: Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), International Energy Agency (IEA), International Labour Organization (ILO), Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), International Telecommunication Union (ITU), International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), Organization for Economic and Cooperation and Development (OECD), Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21), Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), World Bank Group, World Health Organization (WHO).

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