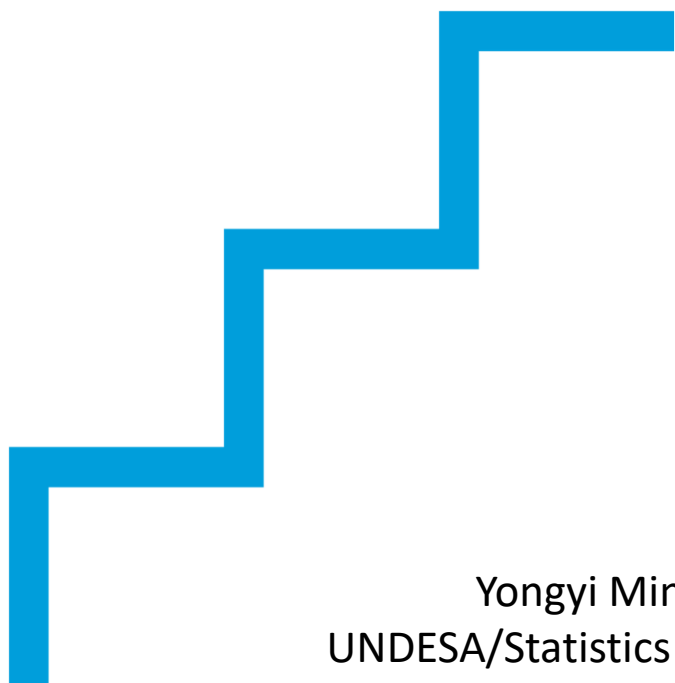




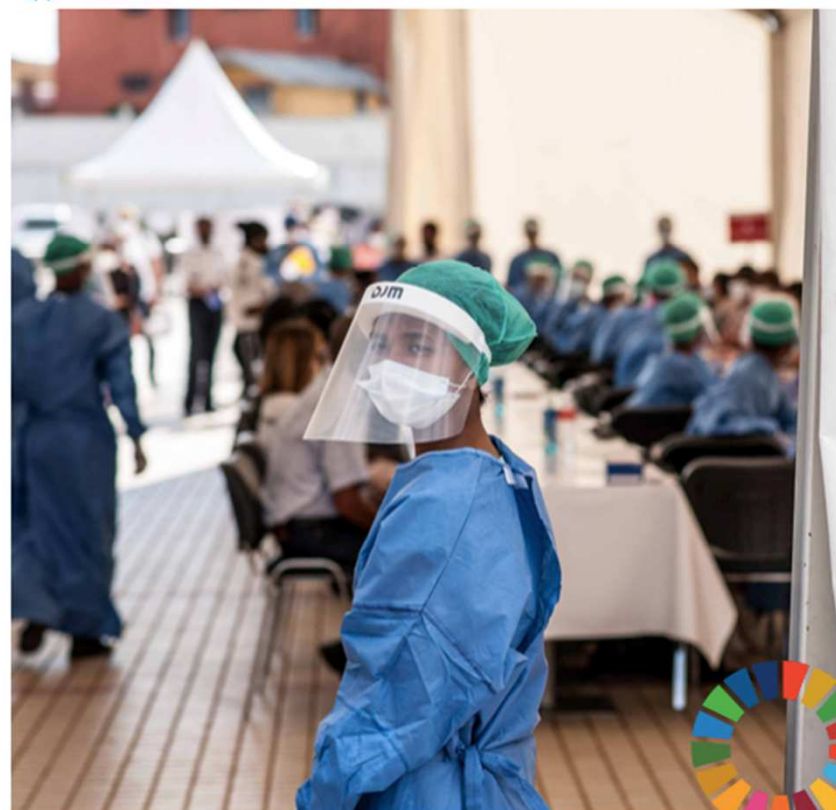
United Nations

DESA
Statistics Division



Yongyi Min
UNDESA/Statistics Division

The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2020



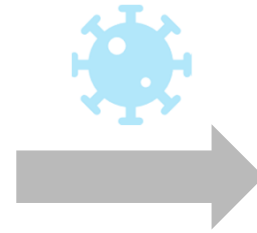


Key messages from the report



Before the pandemic

One-third of the way into the SDG journey, our global efforts were coming up short to deliver the 2030 Agenda.



COVID-19 impacts

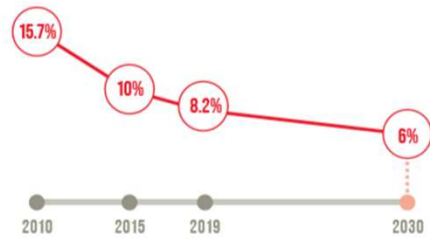
COVID-19 abruptly disrupted implementation efforts towards many of the SDGs and, in some cases, turned back years of progress.

COVID-19 could push millions into hunger and extreme poverty



BEFORE COVID-19

THE WORLD WAS **OFF TRACK** TO END POVERTY BY 2030



COVID-19 IMPLICATIONS



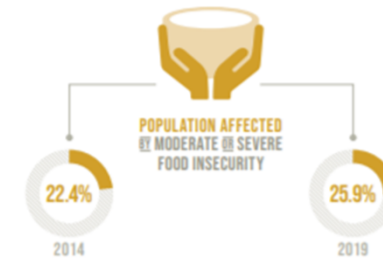
COVID-19 CAUSES THE **FIRST INCREASE** IN GLOBAL POVERTY IN DECADES

+71 MILLION PEOPLE ARE PUSHED INTO EXTREME POVERTY IN 2020



BEFORE COVID-19

FOOD INSECURITY WAS ALREADY **ON THE RISE**



COVID-19 IMPLICATIONS

THE PANDEMIC IS AN ADDITIONAL THREAT TO FOOD SYSTEMS



Health and education outcomes are adversely affected



BEFORE COVID-19

PROGRESS IN MANY HEALTH
AREAS CONTINUED, **BUT**
NEEDS ACCELERATION



COVID-19 IMPLICATIONS

HEALTHCARE DISRUPTIONS **COULD**
REVERSE DECADES
OF IMPROVEMENTS



**HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF ADDITIONAL
UNDER-5 DEATHS MAY BE EXPECTED IN 2020**



BEFORE COVID-19

PROGRESS TOWARDS
INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY
EDUCATION WAS TOO SLOW



**OVER 200 MILLION CHILDREN WILL
STILL BE OUT OF SCHOOL IN 2030**

COVID-19 IMPLICATIONS



SCHOOL CLOSURES KEPT
90% OF ALL STUDENTS OUT OF SCHOOL
REVERSING YEARS OF PROGRESS ON EDUCATION

The pandemic is taking a toll on women and girls worldwide

Improving access to water, sanitation and hygiene services is urgently needed



BEFORE COVID-19

DESPITE IMPROVEMENTS,
FULL GENDER EQUALITY
REMAINS UNREACHED



FEWER GIRLS ARE FORCED INTO EARLY MARRIAGE
...
MORE WOMEN ARE IN LEADERSHIP ROLES

COVID-19 IMPLICATIONS

LOCKDOWNS ARE INCREASING THE RISK OF
VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS



CASES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
HAVE INCREASED BY 30%
IN SOME COUNTRIES



BEFORE COVID-19

DESPITE PROGRESS,
BILLIONS STILL LACK
WATER AND SANITATION SERVICES



2.2 BILLION PEOPLE
LACK SAFELY MANAGED
DRINKING WATER
[2017]



4.2 BILLION PEOPLE
LACK SAFELY MANAGED
SANITATION
[2017]

COVID-19 IMPLICATIONS



3 BILLION
PEOPLE WORLDWIDE
LACK BASIC HANDWASHING
FACILITIES AT HOME
↓ ↓ ↓
THE MOST EFFECTIVE METHOD FOR
COVID-19 PREVENTION

COVID-19 has caused the worst economic fallout in generations



THE WORLD FACES THE
WORST ECONOMIC RECESSION
SINCE THE GREAT DEPRESSION

GDP PER CAPITA
EXPECTED TO DECLINE
BY **4.2%** IN 2020

THE AVIATION INDUSTRY HAS SUFFERED
THE STEEPEST DECLINE IN HISTORY



AIR PASSENGER NUMBERS **FELL BY 51%**
FROM JANUARY TO MAY 2020
(COMPARED TO THE SAME PERIOD IN 2019)

GLOBAL RECESSION
COULD SQUEEZE
DEVELOPMENT AID TO
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES



RESOURCE FLOWS FOR DEVELOPMENT



REMITTANCES
TO LOW- AND MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES -
AN ECONOMIC LIFELINE
FOR MANY POOR HOUSEHOLDS -
ARE PROJECTED TO FALL



COVID-19 is affecting vulnerable people the most

THE MOST VULNERABLE GROUPS ARE BEING HIT HARDEST BY THE PANDEMIC



OLDER PERSONS



PERSONS WITH
DISABILITIES



CHILDREN



WOMEN



MIGRANTS AND
REFUGEES



DURING THE PANDEMIC
1.6 BILLION WORKERS
IN THE INFORMAL ECONOMY
RISK LOSING THEIR LIVELIHOODS

BEFORE COVID-19

CHILDREN ARE REGULARLY EXPOSED TO
MULTIPLE FORMS OF VIOLENCE



NEARLY

8 IN 10 CHILDREN

(1-14 YEARS)
SUFFERED FROM
PSYCHOLOGICAL OR
PHYSICAL AGGRESSION
AT HOME



ALMOST ONE THIRD

OF DETECTED
TRAFFICKING
VICTIMS ARE
CHILDREN
(2016)



COVID-19 IMPLICATIONS

**THE WELL-BEING OF MILLIONS OF CHILDREN
AND YOUTH WILL BE AFFECTED BY THE CRISIS**



AN ESTIMATED
379 MILLION CHILDREN
MISSED SCHOOL MEALS
BECAUSE OF
SCHOOL CLOSURES
DURING THE PANDEMIC



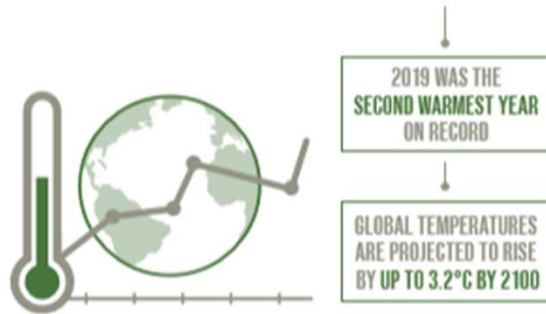
THE GLOBAL GAINS IN
REDUCING CHILD LABOUR
ARE LIKELY
TO BE REVERSED
FOR THE FIRST TIME
IN 20 YEARS

Climate change and environmental deterioration continue unabated



BEFORE COVID-19

GLOBAL COMMUNITY SHIES AWAY FROM COMMITMENTS REQUIRED TO REVERSE **THE CLIMATE CRISIS**



COVID-19 IMPLICATIONS



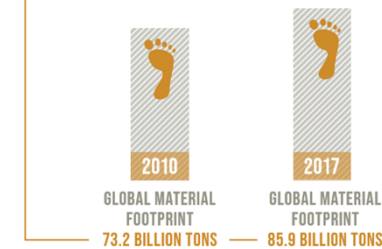
COVID-19 MAY RESULT IN A **6% DROP IN GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS FOR 2020**

STILL SHORT OF **7.6% ANNUAL REDUCTION REQUIRED TO LIMIT GLOBAL WARMING TO 1.5°C**

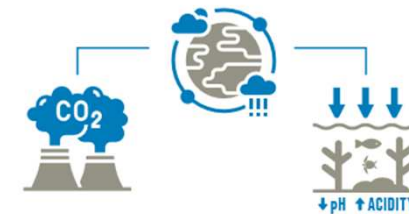


BEFORE COVID-19

THE WORLD CONTINUES TO USE NATURAL RESOURCES **UNSUSTAINABLY**



OCEAN ACIDIFICATION CONTINUES TO THREATEN MARINE ENVIRONMENTS AND ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

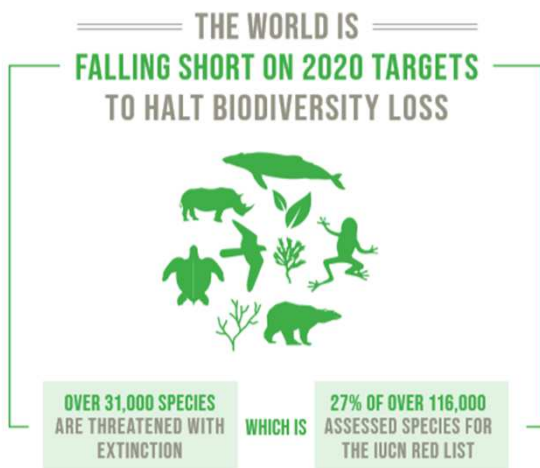


A **100-150% RISE** IN OCEAN ACIDITY IS PROJECTED BY 2100, AFFECTING HALF OF ALL MARINE LIFE

The world is falling short on most of the 2020 targets



By the end of 2020, 21 of the 169 SDG targets will mature. 12 are linked to the UN CBD Aichi Biodiversity Targets



Progress summary for SDG targets with a 2020 deadline

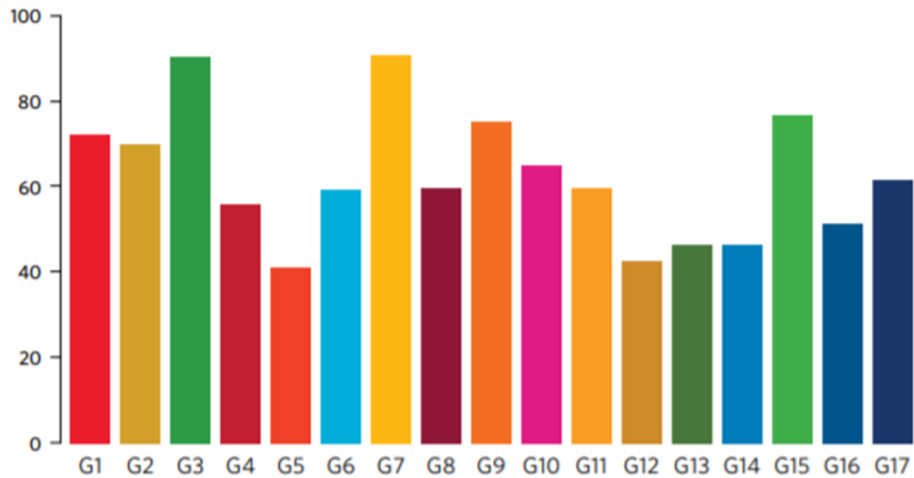
By the end of 2020, 21 of the 169 Sustainable Development Goal targets will have matured. This summary reviews progress made towards those targets at the global level based on available data as of June 2020. It takes stock of how far the world has come in meeting these commitments by mid-2020 and provides an assessment in spotlight colours. Of these 21 targets, 12 are linked to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity Aichi Biodiversity Targets. The biodiversity-linked SDG targets are presented separately from the other 2020 SDG targets.

Biodiversity-linked SDG targets with a 2020 deadline ¹	Progress	Progress analysis
2.5 Maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, plants and animals for food and agriculture	Yellow circle	Progress has been negligible in maintaining plant and animal genetic diversity for food and agriculture. The number of local livestock breeds (occurring in only one country) with sufficient material stored to allow them to be reconstituted in case of extinction increased to 101 in 2019 – a tiny proportion of the approximately 7,600 breeds reported globally. According to country reports, 73 per cent of assessed breeds are at risk of extinction. At the end of 2019, global holdings of plant genetic material conserved in gene banks totalled 5.4 million samples, a 1.3 per cent increase from 2018.
6.6 Protect and restore water-related ecosystems	Yellow circle	In 2018, slightly more than 2.1 per cent of global land was covered by freshwater bodies. Water-related ecosystems captured by these data (lakes and large rivers) have maintained a consistent spatial area since the baseline reference year 2000 (progress indicated in yellow). For other water-related ecosystems, including wetlands, groundwater and open water bodies, global level data is not yet currently available (progress indicated in grey).
12.4 Responsibly manage chemicals and waste	Yellow circle	Parties continue to meet their commitments as required by multilateral environmental agreements in the chemicals and waste cluster, in particular for the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions (progress indicated in yellow). However, between 2010 and 2019, global generation of e-waste – discarded electronic and electrical equipment – grew from 5.3 to 7.3 kilograms per capita, while the environmentally sound recycling of such waste increased at a much slower pace – from 0.8 to 1.3 kilograms per capita (progress indicated in red).
14.2 Protect and restore marine and coastal ecosystems	Red circle	The global Ocean Health Index appears to have been static over the last eight years. Some regions have low scores on ocean health that are likely worsening.
14.4 Restore fish stocks to sustainable levels	Red circle	The sustainability of global fishery resources continues to decline, although at a reduced rate, with the share of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels at 65.8 per cent in 2017, down from 90 per cent in 1974, and 0.8 percentage points lower than 2015 levels.
14.5 Conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas	Green circle	As of December 2019, over 17 per cent (or 24 million square kilometres) of waters under national jurisdiction (0 to 200 nautical miles from shore) were covered by protected areas, more than double the area covered in 2010. The global mean percentage of each marine KBA covered by protected areas increased from 30.5 per cent in 2000 to 46.0 per cent in 2019, but the majority of these sites still have incomplete or no coverage by protected areas.
14.6 End subsidies that contribute to overfishing and to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing	Yellow circle	As of February 2020, the number of parties to the Agreement on Port State Measures – the first binding international agreement that specifically targets illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing – increased to 66 (including the European Union) from 58 the previous year. Close to 70 per cent of countries reported high scores in implementing the Agreement.
15.1 Conserve and restore terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems	Yellow circle	In 2020, on average, 44 per cent of each terrestrial and 41 per cent of each freshwater and each mountain KBA were in protected areas, an increase of 12 to 13 percentage points since 2000. However, the majority of KBAs still have incomplete or no protected area coverage. Moreover, since 2010, the increase in coverage has slowed considerably compared to the previous decade.
15.2 Promote sustainable management of forests, halt deforestation and restore degraded forests	Green circle	The world's forest area continues to shrink, although at a slightly slower pace than in previous decades. From 2015 to 2020, the annual rate of deforestation was estimated at 10 million hectares (progress indicated in yellow). While forest loss remains high, 2020 data show the proportion of forests in protected areas and under long-term management plans, as well as certified forest area, increased or remained stable at the global level and in most regions of the world (progress indicated in green).
15.5 Protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	Red circle	Globally, species extinction risk has worsened by about 10 per cent over the last three decades, with the Red List Index declining from 0.82 in 1990 to 0.75 in 2015, and to 0.73 in 2020 (a value of 1 indicates no threat to extinction and a value of 0 indicates all species are extinct).

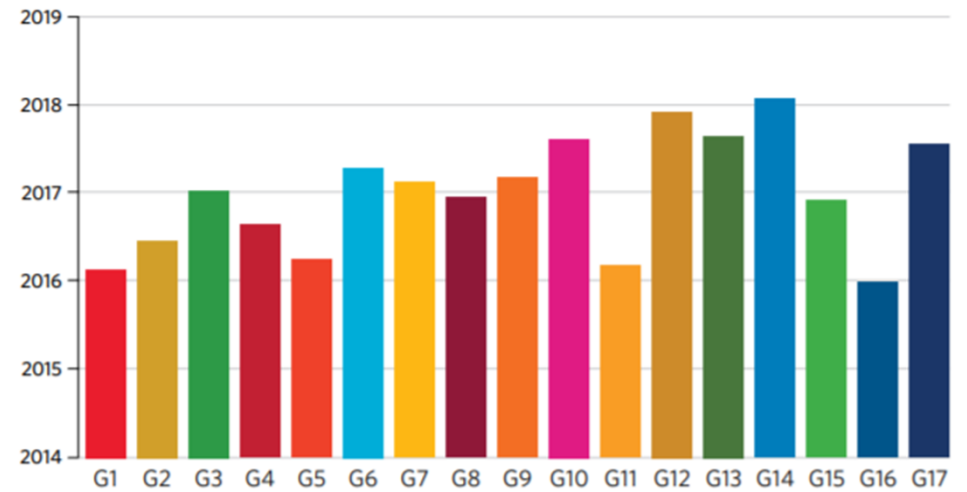
Investing in data is critical to build back better and to accelerate implementation of the SDGs

Serious data gaps remain in assessing country-level progress towards the SDGs

Data coverage: proportion of countries or areas with available data (weighted average across indicators), by Goal (percentage)

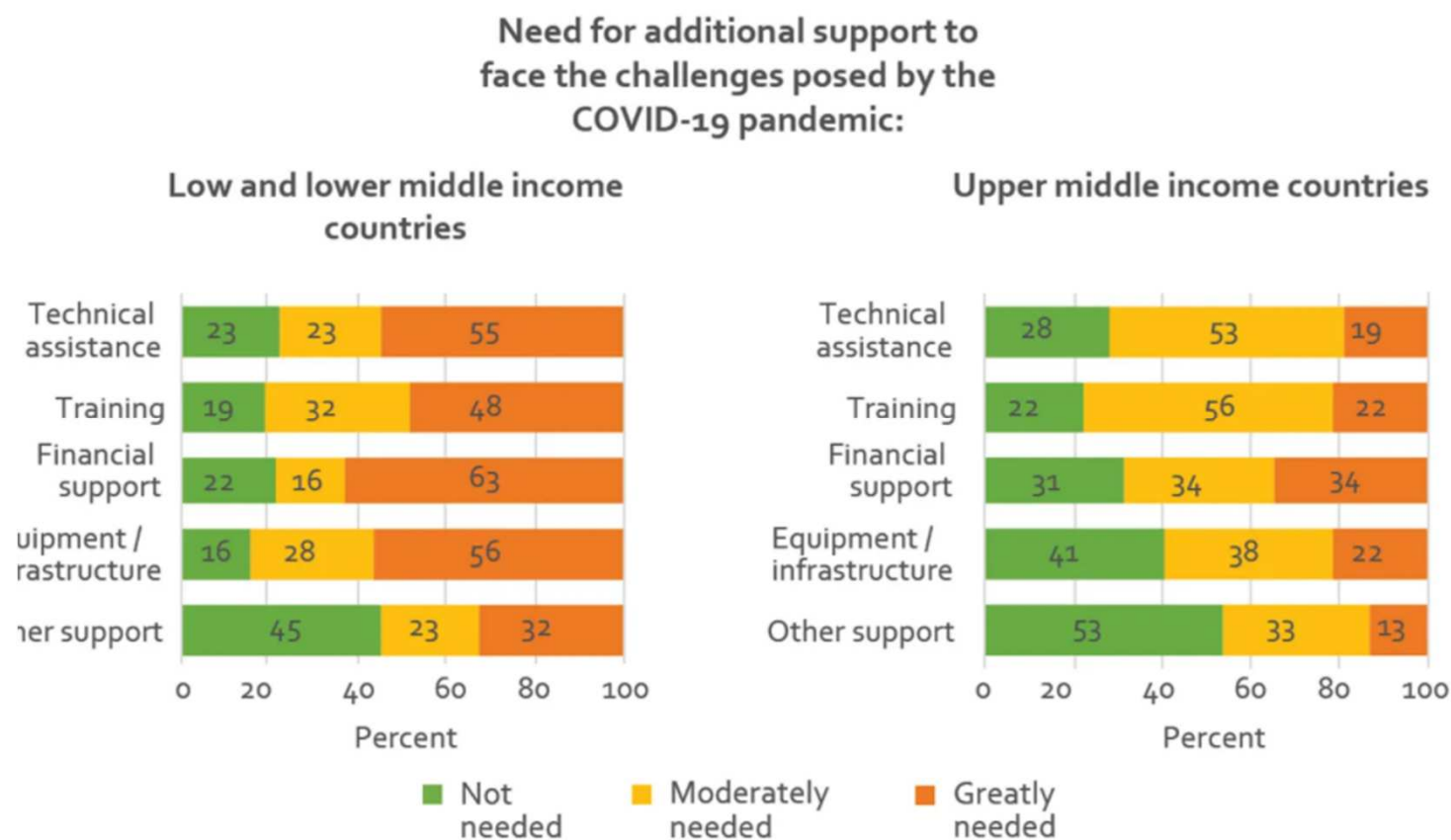


Data timeliness: the most recent year available (weighted average of the median country by indicator), by Goal



Investing in data is critical to build back better and to accelerate implementation of the SDGs (2)

Short-term statistical production, which heavily relies on traditional face-to-face methods, continues to be affected, with low and middle-income countries impacted the most.

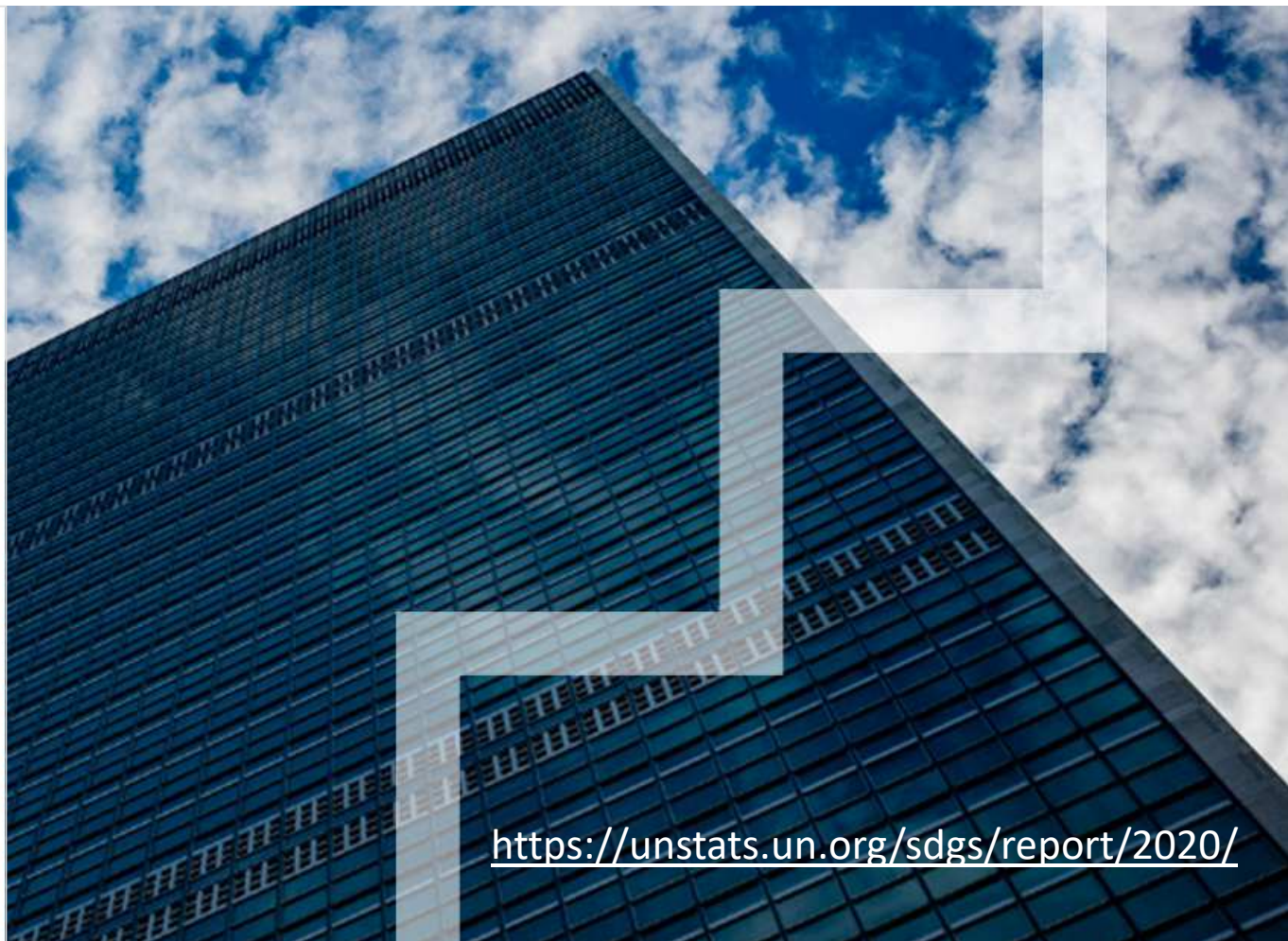




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The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2020



<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2020/>