The Secretary-General's Report on Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals

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The Secretary-General's Progress Report

➢ This annual progress report on SDGs is prepared by the S-G in cooperation with the UN systems (as mandated by the 2030 Agenda para. 83) and serves as an input for discussions at the HLPF

➢ The report is based on the global indicator framework developed by the IAEG-SDGs and adopted by the Statistical Commission in March 2017 and later by ECOSOC in June 2017

➢ It presents an overview of global progress towards the 17 Goals and uses data currently available as of April 2017 to highlight the most significant gaps, challenges and progress made.

➢ The global and regional figures presented in the report are calculated from data from national statistical systems. In order to fulfill the promise of the 2030 Agenda, building of national statistical capacity will be essential.

HLPF in depth review goals (1)

> In 2013, an estimated 767 million people lived below the international poverty line of $1.90 a day — down from 1.7 billion people in 1999 (poverty rate fell from 28% to 11%)

> Under 10% of workers were living with their family below the extreme poverty line in 2016

> About 793 million people are undernourished globally in 2014-2016, down from 930 million people in 2000-2002

> Preliminary data show that in 2016, only 28 per cent of people with severe disabilities collected disability benefits, only 22 per cent of unemployed individuals worldwide received unemployment benefits and only 41 per cent of women giving birth received maternity benefits.

> In 2016, an estimated 155 million children under 5 years of age were stunted, 52 million children suffered from wasting, and 41 million children were overweight
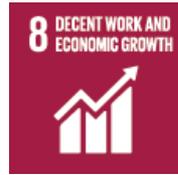
HLPF in depth review goals (2)

> The global maternal mortality ratio fell to 216 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2015, but double the annual rate of progress of 2000-2015is needed to achieve the target

> The under-5 mortality rate fell 44 % from 2000 to 2015. But still 5.9 million children under 5 died in 2015.

> Between 2000 and 2015, there was a 46 per cent reduction in HIV incidence; a 17 per cent decline in the incidence of tuberculosis; a 41 per cent decrease in the incidence of malaria

> in 2012, household air pollution from cooking with unclean fuels and inefficient technologies led to an estimated 4.3 million deaths; another 3 million deaths were attributed to ambient air pollution.

> About one in four women between the ages of 20-24 reported being married before age 18, an improvement from 2000 when the rate was one in three

HLPF in depth review goals (3)

- 1 in 5 ever-partnered girls and women (aged 15 to 49) reported being subjected to physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner in the previous 12 months

- On average, women spend triple the amount of time on unpaid domestic and care work than men, based on data from 2010-2016.

- Women's participation in single of lower houses of parliament reached 23.8% in 2017

- Manufacturing value added stood at 16.2 per cent of global GDP in 2016

- In 2014, investments in research and development stood at 1.7% of global GDP

- Ocean acidification is substantially above pre-industrial levels

- The proportion of world marine fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels has declined from 90 per cent in 1974 to 69 per cent in 2013

Highlights from other goals (1)

- ➢ Despite considerable gains in recent years, 9% of primary-school-age children (61 million) were out of school in 2014

- ➢ More than 2 billion people are living in countries or areas with excess water stress

- ➢ In 2014, 1.06 billion people still lived without electricity in 2014 and 3 billion people laced access to clean cooking fuels and technologies

- ➢ Average annual GDP growth in LDCs decelerated from 7.1 per cent in 2005-2009 to 4.9 per cent in 2010-2015, below the target rate of 7 per cent

- ➢ In 2017, the average cost of sending remittances continued to be more than double the target rate of 3 per cent of the amount sent

Highlights from other goals (2)

➢ Globally, 9 in 10 people who lived in cities breathed air that did not meet the WHO safety guidelines in 2014

➢ Domestic material consumption (the total amount of natural resources used in economic processes) increased from 1.2 kg to 1.3 kg per unit of GDP from 2000 to 2010

➢ As of 20 April 2017, 143 parties ratified the Paris Agreement

➢ Biodiversity loss continues at an alarming rate and the extinction risk for corals is increasing most rapidly among all assessed species

➢ By the end of 2016, 37 per cent of countries had a national human rights institution that was compliant with internationally agreed standards (the Paris Principles), more than double the number of countries in 2000

Means of implementation

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

- In 2016, net Official development assistance (ODA) from member countries of the OECD-DAC rose by 8.9 per cent in real terms to 142.6 billion US dollars, reaching a new peak

- In 2016, about 80 per cent of the population in developed regions had Internet access, compared to 40 per cent in developing regions and 15 per cent in LDCs.

- During the past 15 years, developing regions have represented a growing share of international trade, with their world merchandise exports increasing from 31.1 per cent in 2001 to 44.6 per cent in 2015

- During the 10 year period from 2007 to 2016, 89 per cent of countries or areas around the world conducted at least one population and housing census

The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2017

➢ **The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2017** (or glossy report) is a complementary publication to the Secretary-General's report.

➢ This report is more user friendly and includes graphs, infographics and basic analysis of global and regional trends

➢ The report also has an online interface with interactive charts and graphs

➢ The 2017 version of the report will be launched on 17 July 2017

Data for the 2030 Agenda

➢ Accessible, timely and reliable and disaggregated data are critical for the follow-up and review of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

➢ Nevertheless, fulfilling these requirements through building national statistical capacity is an essential step in establishing where we are now, charting a way forward and bringing our collective vision closer to reality

➢ A supplementary document (English only) that contains the statistical annex for the report is available at https://unstats.un.org/sdgs. The SDG Indicator Global Database includes regional and country level data for the global indicator set and will be updated in July 2017, coinciding with the launch of the **SDG Report 2017**

SDG Website: http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/

➤ **SDG Indicators Global Database**
with country-level data

➤ **SDG Indicator Metadata**

Thank You