

# Sustainable Development Goals Progress Chart 2020



- 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**

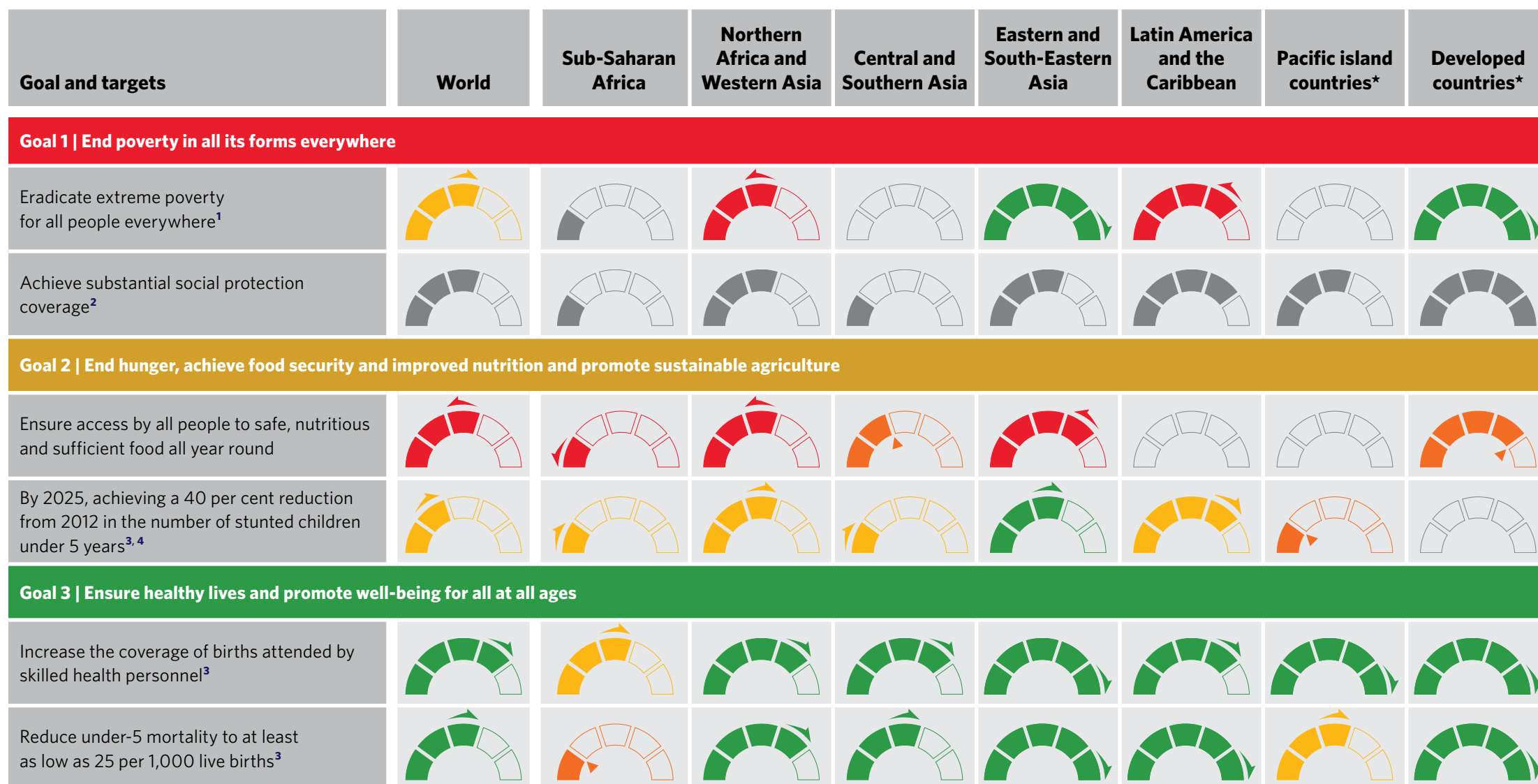
- 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES**
- 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES**
- 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION**
- 13 CLIMATE ACTION**
- 14 LIFE BELOW WATER**
- 15 LIFE ON LAND**
- 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS**
- 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS**



# Sustainable Development Goals Progress Chart 2020

The Sustainable Development Goals Progress Chart 2020 presents a snapshot of global and regional progress by the end of 2019. It covers selected targets under the 17 Goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. At the beginning of 2020, the Secretary-General launched the Decade of Action, calling for accelerated solutions by national and local governments, civil society organizations and the private sector to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030. The progress chart shows how far we have come in realizing our commitments, and which areas require urgent attention. It also shows that, for most Goals, the pace of progress has been insufficient and substantial acceleration is needed.

The progress chart presents two types of information: 1) a trend assessment using stoplight colours and 2) a level of development assessment based on the latest available data using a gauge meter. The chart is based on a limited number of indicators and on information available as of May 2020. A baseline year of around 2015 is used for the trend assessment for most indicators. If there are no sufficient empirical data around that time, a baseline year of around 2010 is used. The latest available data for most indicators are from 2018 to 2019; for a few indicators, the data go back to 2015 and 2016. Most of the data used in the progress chart were compiled prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, and therefore do not reflect its impact.



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*
End the epidemic of malaria <sup>5</sup>								
Increase diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis vaccine coverage among 1-year-olds								
<b>Goal 4   Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong opportunities for all</b>								
Ensure all girls and boys complete primary education								
<b>Goal 5   Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</b>								
Eliminate child marriage <sup>3</sup>								
Ensure women's full participation and equal opportunities in national parliaments								
<b>Goal 6   Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</b>								
Achieve universal access to safely managed drinking water services <sup>3</sup>								
Achieve universal access to safely managed sanitation services <sup>3</sup>								
<b>Goal 7   Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</b>								
Achieve universal access to electricity								
Double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency <sup>3,6</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*
<b>Goal 8   Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</b>								
Sustain per capita economic growth <sup>7</sup>								
Achieve full and productive employment for all								
<b>Goal 9   Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</b>								
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								
<b>Goal 10   Reduce inequality within and among countries</b>								
Reduce inequality within countries <sup>3,8</sup>								
<b>Goal 11   Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</b>								
Reduce the proportion of urban population living in slums								
Reduce levels of fine particulate matter in cities <sup>3</sup>								
<b>Goal 12   Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns</b>								
Reduce the domestic material consumption per unit of GDP								

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*
Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP								
<b>Goal 13   Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</b>								
Reduce global greenhouse gas emissions <sup>9,10</sup>								
<b>Goal 14   Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development</b>								
Increase the proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels <sup>9</sup>								
By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas								
<b>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</b>								
By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems								
By 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species <sup>11</sup>								
<b>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</b>								
Significantly reduce homicide rates <sup>12</sup>								
Reduce the proportion of unsentenced detainees <sup>12</sup>								
Increase the proportion of countries with independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles								

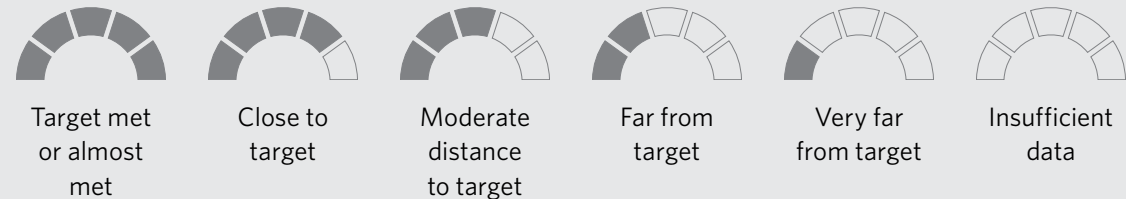
Goal and targets	World	Sub-Saharan Africa	Northern Africa and Western Asia	Central and Southern Asia	Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	Latin America and the Caribbean	Pacific island countries*	Developed countries*
<b>Goal 17   Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development</b>								
Ensure full implementation of the net official development assistance disbursements by donor countries <sup>9</sup>								
Enhance access to technology by increasing internet use								
Increase proportion of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded <sup>13</sup>								

## Legend

### Trend (colour and arrow, arrowhead)

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

### Current level



## 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> Trend assessment for the world is based on 2015 global estimates and 2018 nowcast data. For other regions, the trend assessment is based on regional estimates using empirical data from countries for 2015–2018. For sub-Saharan Africa, only level assessment is available based on 2015 data.

<sup>2</sup> Data are available for 2016 only.

<sup>3</sup> Trend assessment uses a baseline year around 2010.

<sup>4</sup> Level assessment is based on the level of stunting prevalence. From left to right of the gauge meter, the five levels are: very high, high, moderate, low, and very low stunting prevalence.

<sup>5</sup> Trend assessment is based on the World Health Organization Global Technical Strategy for Malaria 2016–2030, which is reducing malaria case incidence by at least 90 per cent by 2030. Level assessment is based on the level of malaria incidence. From left to right of the gauge meter, the five levels are: very high, high, moderate, low and very low malaria incidence.

<sup>6</sup> Level assessment is based on the level of energy intensity. From left to right of the gauge meter, the five levels are: high, medium-high, medium, medium-low and low energy intensity.

<sup>7</sup> Baseline value is the average annual growth rate of real GDP per capita from 2000 to 2015.

- <sup>8</sup> This assessment is based on the Gini Index. From left to right of the gauge meter, the five levels are: very high, high, moderately high, moderately low and low inequality.
- <sup>9</sup> Assessment is only at the global level.
- <sup>10</sup> Level assessment refers to high greenhouse gas emissions.
- <sup>11</sup> Level and trend assessment are based on the Red List Index and regional disaggregations of the index. The assessment for “developed countries” refers to Europe only. From left to right of the gauge meter, the three levels of extinction risk are: above global average (2 units of gauge), at global average (3 units of gauge), and below global average (4 units of gauge).
- <sup>12</sup> From left to right of the gauge meter, the five levels are: very high, high, moderate, low, and very low level.
- <sup>13</sup> Trend assessment is based on progress from 2017 to 2019.

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.

## Sources

United Nations, based on the latest available data and estimates as of June 2020 provided by: Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Food and Agriculture Organization, International Energy Agency, International Labour Organization, Inter-Parliamentary Union, International Renewable Energy Agency, International Telecommunication Union, International Union for Conservation of Nature, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Organization for Economic and Cooperation and Development, Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century, Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, United Nations Children’s Fund, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, United Nations Environment Programme, United Nations Human Settlements Programme, United Nations Industrial Development Organization, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, World Bank Group, World Health Organization.

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