

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENTAL GOALS

Briefing Book 2023

UN Office for Partnerships





This briefing book was created to share key messages and data on the current progress of the SDGs at the halfway point.

The data and key messages comes from the Sustainable Development Goals Report 2023: Special Edition produced by UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Key messages were also sourced from official public statements from the UN Secretary-General and UN Deputy Secretary-General. The implementation stories come from our colleagues at UN News.



“The SDGs are the universally-agreed road map to bridge economic and geopolitical divides, restore trust and rebuilt solidarity. Failure to make progress means inequalities will continue to deepen, increasing the risk of a fragmented, two-speed world. No country can afford to see the 2030 Agenda fail.”

António Guterres

SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS

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THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENTAL GOALS

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are the world's roadmap to a better future for all. As part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the 17 SDGs are a call to action to all countries, companies, organizations, and individuals to take action towards solving the world's most pressing issues.

With only 15% of the targets on track and the deadline rapidly approaching, we need urgent action from everyone, everywhere.










THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

GOAL 1 | NO POVERTY

End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Goal 1 Targets

 <p>1.1 Eradicate extreme poverty (<\$1.25/day) for all people everywhere.</p>	 <p>1.2 Reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.</p>	 <p>1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all</p>
 <p>1.4 Ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance</p>	 <p>1.5 Build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to disasters</p>	 <p>1.A Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources to end poverty in all its dimensions</p>
 <p>1.B Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions</p>		

Key Messages

- Enhancing economic opportunities, improving education and extending social protection are crucial components to delivering on the commitment to end poverty and leave no one behind.
- We need a global financial system that puts the needs of developing countries at the centre of all its decisions to ensure the benefits of globalization flow to all
- To reduce poverty governments and stakeholders must target underlying factors and develop strategies to alleviate deprivations across multiple dimensions.


Key Data

- On current trends, only 30% of countries will achieve the goals outlined in SDG 1 by 2030
- If current trends continue, an estimated 7% of the global population – approximately 575 million people – will still be living in extreme poverty by 2030, with most in sub-Saharan Africa
- Government spending on essential services has increased, accounting for approximately 53 % of total government expenditures globally in 2021, a rise from 47% in 2015
- In 2023, about 9.2% of the world's population, approximately 719 million people, are living on a daily income of less than \$2.15 a day
- Over 4 billion people globally lack social protection, despite an expansion during the pandemic
- Between 2015 and 2021, a staggering 151 million people on average were affected by disasters each year globally

GOAL 2 | ZERO HUNGER

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

Goal 2 Targets

 <p>2.1 End hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.</p>	 <p>2.2 End all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age.</p>	 <p>2.3 Double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.</p>
 <p>2.4 Ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices.</p>	 <p>2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species and promote access to fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed.</p>	 <p>2.A Increase investment, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries.</p>
 <p>2.B Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round.</p>	 <p>2.C Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information in order to help limit extreme food price volatility.</p>	

Key Messages

- More resilient food systems will better serve people and planet, catalyzing rural transformation, economic development, environmental protection, and health outcomes for the most vulnerable
- Policy solutions can drastically improve investment in sustainable agricultural practices and mitigate the impact of conflict and the pandemic on food prices and supply
- Preventing malnutrition requires prioritizing both maternal and early childhood nutritional health, in addition to ensuring their access to water, hygiene and sanitation services, and opportunities for safe physical activity
- The transformation of food systems will rely on advances in the intersection of technology and agriculture, such as: the development of drought resistant crops, digital soil sensors and efficient irrigation systems
- Advancing sustainable food goals includes protecting farmers with insurance policies to assure they have an opportunity to cope when climatic conditions are poor. These types of policies further incentivize young people to enter the farming industry














Key Data

- In 2030, it is projected that 600 million people worldwide will still be facing hunger—a figure that has risen since 2015
- In 2022, about 9.2 % of the world population was facing chronic hunger, equivalent to about 735 million people
- In 2022, an estimated 45 million children under the age of 5 suffered from wasting, 148 million had stunted growth and 37 million were overweight
- The prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15-49 has remained stagnant at around 30% since 2000
- Since the launch of the United Nations Food Systems Coordination hub in 2021, 126 countries have adopted national pathways to developing sustainable food systems

GOAL 3 | GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Goal 3 Targets

 <p>3.1 Reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70/100,000 live births.</p>	 <p>3.2 End preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12/ 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25/1,000 live births.</p>	 <p>3.3 End the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.</p>
 <p>3.4 Reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being.</p>	 <p>3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol.</p>	 <p>3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents.</p>
 <p>3.7 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.</p>	 <p>3.8 Achieve universal health coverage and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.</p>	 <p>3.9 Reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.</p>
 <p>3.A Strengthen the implementation of WHO's Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries</p>	 <p>3.B Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and noncommunicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries and provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines.</p>	 <p>3.C Increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries.</p>
		 <p>3.D Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks.</p>

Key Messages

- In the early 2000s, rapid progress has been observed in population health – however, this progress has markedly stalled since 2015, challenging the timely attainment of the SDGs
- Increased investment to build resilience against future health threats is crucial.
- Proactive policies are needed to increase public health funding, extend coverage for medicines and make healthcare services more affordable
- Regions with the highest disease burden continue to have the lowest proportion of health workers to deliver health services
- Maternal mortality is increasing. One woman dies every two minutes during pregnancy or childbirth
- Between 2015 and 2021, the global under-5 mortality rate fell by 12 %
- The global adolescent birth rate for girls aged 15–19 was 41.3 births per 1,000 girls in 2023, down from 47.2 in 2015
- At the end of 2022, 47 countries had eliminated at least one Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD), which include diseases such as blinding trachoma, lymphatic filariasis and soil-transmitted helminths
- In 2021, there were 1.5 million new HIV infections globally. This represents a decline of 32% in new HIV infections compared to 2010











Key Data

- 99% of the entire global population breathes unhealthy levels of fine particulate matter as caused by both ambient and household air pollution
- In 2019, an estimated 6.7 million deaths globally were attributed to the joint effects of ambient and household air pollution
- The largest sustained decline in childhood vaccinations in approximately 30 years has occurred over the past couple years, due systemic immunization challenges exacerbated by the pandemic

GOAL 4 | QUALITY EDUCATION

Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Goal 4 Targets

 <p>4.1 Ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education</p>	 <p>4.2 Ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and preprimary education</p>	
 <p>4.3 Ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university</p>	 <p>4.4 Increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship</p>	 <p>4.5 Eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable</p>
 <p>4.6 Ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults achieve literacy and numeracy</p>	 <p>4.7 Ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development</p>	
 <p>4.A Build and upgrade education facilities that provide safe, nonviolent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all</p>	 <p>4.B By 2020, expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries for enrolment in higher education</p>	 <p>4.C Increase the supply of qualified teachers</p>

Key Messages

- We must reimagine education systems to prioritize effective instruction for all through quality educators, who have been historically undervalued
- Universal access to early childhood education offers governments and families a critical tool to prevent and reverse inter-generational inequalities
- Legislation must protect respect for diversity in curricula, learning materials and in the composition of teachers
- Improving basic school infrastructure and embracing digital transformation are essential for providing universal education
- To deliver on Goal 4, education financing must become a national investment priority as opposed to a consumption expenditure

read or understand a simple text, up from 53% pre-pandemic

- On current trends, an estimated 84 million children and young people will still be out of school, and approximately 300 million students will lack the basic numeracy and literacy skills necessary for success in life in 2030
- Low- and lower- middle-income countries face a nearly \$100 billion annual financing gap to reach their education targets
- COVID-19 has had devastating impacts on education, causing learning losses in four out of five of the 104 countries studied
- 11% of children globally were not enrolled in primary school in 2022
- Of students enrolled globally, only 45% completed upper secondary in 2022
- There are 700 million illiterate adults around the world, the majority of whom are women










Key Data

- Without additional measures, only one in six countries will achieve the universal secondary school completion target by 2030
- More than 616 million students faced learning disruption due to school closures during the pandemic
- In low- and middle-income countries, learning losses to school closures left up to 70% of 10-year-olds unable to

GOAL 5 | GENDER EQUALITY

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Goal 5 Targets

 <p>5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere</p>	 <p>5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation</p>	 <p>5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation</p>
 <p>5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate</p>	 <p>5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision making in political, economic and public life</p>	 <p>5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights</p>
 <p>5.A Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws</p>	 <p>5.B Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women</p>	 <p>5.C Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels</p>

Key Messages

- Women and girls represent half of the world's population and without it, we cannot find solutions to global challenges that work and benefit all.
- It is necessary to ensure equal leadership and participation of women and youth in governance, science and technology to develop gender and children-responsive policies across all sectors
- The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic continues for millions of girls forced out of school, mothers and caregivers forced out of paid employment, and children forced into early marriage
- Dedicated investment across governments, civil society and partners in the private sector is critical in combination to prevent gender-based violence and address its root causes
- Sexual and reproductive health and rights are the foundation for lives of choice, empowerment and equality, and must be protected by law
- Gender equality is in the foundation of solutions for all the SDGs
- Legislated gender quotas have seen an average of 30.9 % women's representation in the 2022 parliamentary elections, compared with 21.2 % in countries without quotas
- As of 1 January 2023, the global share of women in lower and single chambers of national parliaments reached 26.5 %
- In the tech industry, men outnumber women 2 to 1. In Artificial Intelligence, only about 1 out of 5 workers is a woman
- By the end of 2021, more than 1,600 gender-sensitive measures had been put in effect across 196 countries and territories in response to gender disparities that were exacerbated in the pandemic, such as the upward trend of violence against women and girls
- In 2022, women were about 12% less likely to own mobile phones than men— the gap virtually unchanged from 2019
- It will take 300 years to end child marriage
- It will take 286 years to close gaps in legal protection and remove discriminatory laws
- It will take 140 years to achieve equal representation in leadership in the workplace

Key Data

- Globally almost 1 in 3 women experience physical and/or sexual violence in their lifetime, mostly by an intimate partner
- It will take 47 years to achieve equal representation in national parliaments
- It will take 47 years to achieve equal representation in national parliaments



IMPLEMENTATION SDG1-5

THE EASIEST WAY TO MONITER WASTING? TRAIN THE PARENTS

UNICEF East Asia & Pacific. (2022, August 23). Wasting in the East Asia and Pacific region. UNICEF.

One of the key targets from Goal 2 is to end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age.

Wasting results from the failure to prevent malnutrition, and can occur in times of crises, but also in everyday life.

Nine countries in the East Asia and Pacific region have introduced services and strategies for the early identification of child wasting and have begun incorporating treatment into primary health care services. Care can be provided to children at health facilities close to their home, making access easier for busy caregivers who often work long hours to provide for their families.



A parent measures their child's arm to monitor for wasting.
© UNICEF/2020/Le Vu



A child snacks on a nutritional food pouch.
©UNICEF/2021/Padj



A mother learns how to monitor wasting alongside her children.
© UNICEF/2021/Raab

Additionally training family members and health workers to identify children with wasting – for example, by measuring their arms using a simple measuring tape and testing the feet for swelling – has led to much prompter referrals before children become very sick. These methods are simple and effective and can be widespread to help end malnutrition for good.

LOCAL INITIATIVES HAVE WIDESPREAD IMPACTS

UN Women Feature. (2023, August 17). **Tackling Discriminatory Gender Norms in Cameroon.** UN Women.

Eliminating all forms of violence against women and girls in the public and the private spheres is one of the targets of Goal 5. While this task can seem daunting on a large scale, the key is local-level initiatives.

One such example is the work being done in Cameroon. In 2022, 979,000 people were in need of gender-based violence (GBV) services in the country—94% of whom were women and girls. According to Loveline Musah, CEO of United Youths Organization (UYO), harmful social norms in Cameroon have “resulted in men asserting dominance over women.”

To address this, UYO has organized grassroots discussions on GBV prevention, positive social norms, and gender equality, convening men, women, and religious and traditional rulers. Melvin Songwe, UYO’s Chief of Administration, describes one such session targeted at male members of the community: “We did one training with 60 men, the majority of whom were ignorant about the issues of GBV... by the end of the session, 90% of them were emotional about the fact that they had been causing harm to women and girls.”

These efforts, in combination with those being done by UN Women and partners, have reached 42,547 people, including men and boys, through sensitizations, workshops, dialogues, and other community engagements. Furthermore, 20 community HeForShe groups of 599 men and boys have been created and trained on positive masculinities, to advance the prevention of GBV.











UN Women | A facilitator from Cameroon’s United Youths Organization leads a HeForShe dialogue with men in the municipality of Batibo. Participants wear shirts with the hashtag #TogetherAgainstGBV. Photo: United Youths Organization.

GOAL 6 | CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Goal 6 Targets

 <p>6.1 Achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all</p>	 <p>6.2 Achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation</p>	 <p>6.3 Improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally</p>
 <p>6.4 Substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity</p>	 <p>6.5 Implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate</p>	 <p>6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes</p>
 <p>6.A Expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes</p>	 <p>6.B Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management</p>	

Key Messages

- Clean water and sanitation are fundamental human rights
- Water scarcity is growing and is exacerbated by conflicts and climate change.
- Billions of people globally still need access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene
- Capacity-building in the water sector means developing systems in the agriculture, infrastructure and health sectors
- It is crucial that efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and promote conservation include the integration of sustainable water systems

Key Data

- Achieving universal coverage by 2030 will require a 6-fold increase in current global rates of progress on drinking water, a 5-fold increase for sanitation, and a 3-fold increase for hygiene
- Between 2015 and 2022, the proportion of the world's population with access to safely managed drinking water services increased from 69 to 73%
- 75% of the global population had access to basic hygiene services in 2022
- Water use efficiency has risen by 9 % from 2015 to 2022, but water stress and water scarcity remain a concern in many parts of the world
- Wetland ecosystems have suffered an alarming 85 % loss in the past three centuries, primarily from drainage and land conversion
- Since 1970, a staggering 81 % of species dependent on inland wetlands have declined, surpassing declines in other biomes, and an increasing number are at risk of extinction

GOAL 7 | AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Goal 7 Targets

7.1 Ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services

7.2 Increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix

7.3 Double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency

7.A Enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology

7.B Expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries in accordance with their respective programmes of support

Key Messages

- Investments in clean technologies drive innovation, productivity, employment and growth across sectors
- The development of policies to cease licensing or funding of new oil and gas and shift subsidies to renewable energies is imperative to limit global warming to around 1.5C
- An acceleration of electrification is vital to globally increasing educational attainment, improving health care, supporting agriculture development, reducing gender inequality, and creating business opportunities and jobs



Key Data

- At the current pace, about 660 million people will still lack access to electricity and close to 2 billion people will still rely on polluting fuels and technologies for cooking by 2030
- The global population with access to electricity has increased from 87% in 2015 to 91% in 2021, serving close to an additional 800 million people
- Between 2015 and 2021, the proportion of people with access to clean cooking fuels and technologies increased only by 7%
- Nearly 4 million premature deaths occur each year from the use of open fires and solid fuels for cooking
- To make up for lost time due to COVID-19, energy intensity improvements will need to average 3.4 % per year until 2030
- Renewable sources power nearly 30 % of energy consumption in the electricity sector, but challenges remain in heating and transport sectors
- Greenhouse gas emissions from the shipping sector are set to double by 2050

GOAL 8 | DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Goal 8 Targets

 <p>8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 % gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries</p>	 <p>8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation</p>	 <p>8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of SMEs.</p>
 <p>8.4 Improve progressively, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, with developed countries taking the lead</p>	 <p>8.5 Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all and equal pay for work of equal value</p>	 <p>8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training</p>
 <p>8.7 Take immediate measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms</p>	 <p>8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all</p>	 <p>8.9 Devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products</p>
 <p>8.A Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries.</p>		 <p>8.B By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization</p>

Key Messages

- Current trends underscore the urgent need to promote social justice in the labor market
- It is critical to put quality job creation at the heart of economic policy-making and development plans
- The pandemic's major impact on youth requires promoting equitable pay and decent work for young people
- Global real GDP per capita is forecast to slow down in 2023, putting at risk advances in equitable pay for women
- Achieving SDG8 will require a wholesale reform of our financial system to tackle rising debts, economic uncertainties and trade tensions
- Decent work is the foundation of peace, economic development and ensuring the personal fulfillment of everyone

Key Data

- Estimates are that global real GDP per capita will further dwindle, to 1.4 % in 2023, followed by a modest increase of 1.6 % in 2024
- Globally, 58.0% of those employed were in informal employment in 2022, most of whom are women
- The global unemployment rate declined significantly in 2022, falling to 5.4 % from a peak of 6.6 % in 2020. Projections indicate that global unemployment is expected to decrease further to 5.3 % in 2023, equivalent to 191 million people entering the workforce
- Young women remained more than twice as likely as young men to not be in education, employment or training in 2022
- Globally, nearly 1 in 4 young people (23.5 % or 289 million) were not in education, employment or training in 2022
- The median gender wage gap across 102 countries (based on hourly earnings of employees) is approximately 14 %

GOAL 9 | INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Goal 9 Targets

 <p>9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all</p>	 <p>9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries</p>	 <p>9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets</p>
 <p>9.4 Upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities</p>	 <p>9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries</p>	 <p>9.A Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States</p>
 <p>9.B Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries</p>	 <p>9.C Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020</p>	

Key Messages

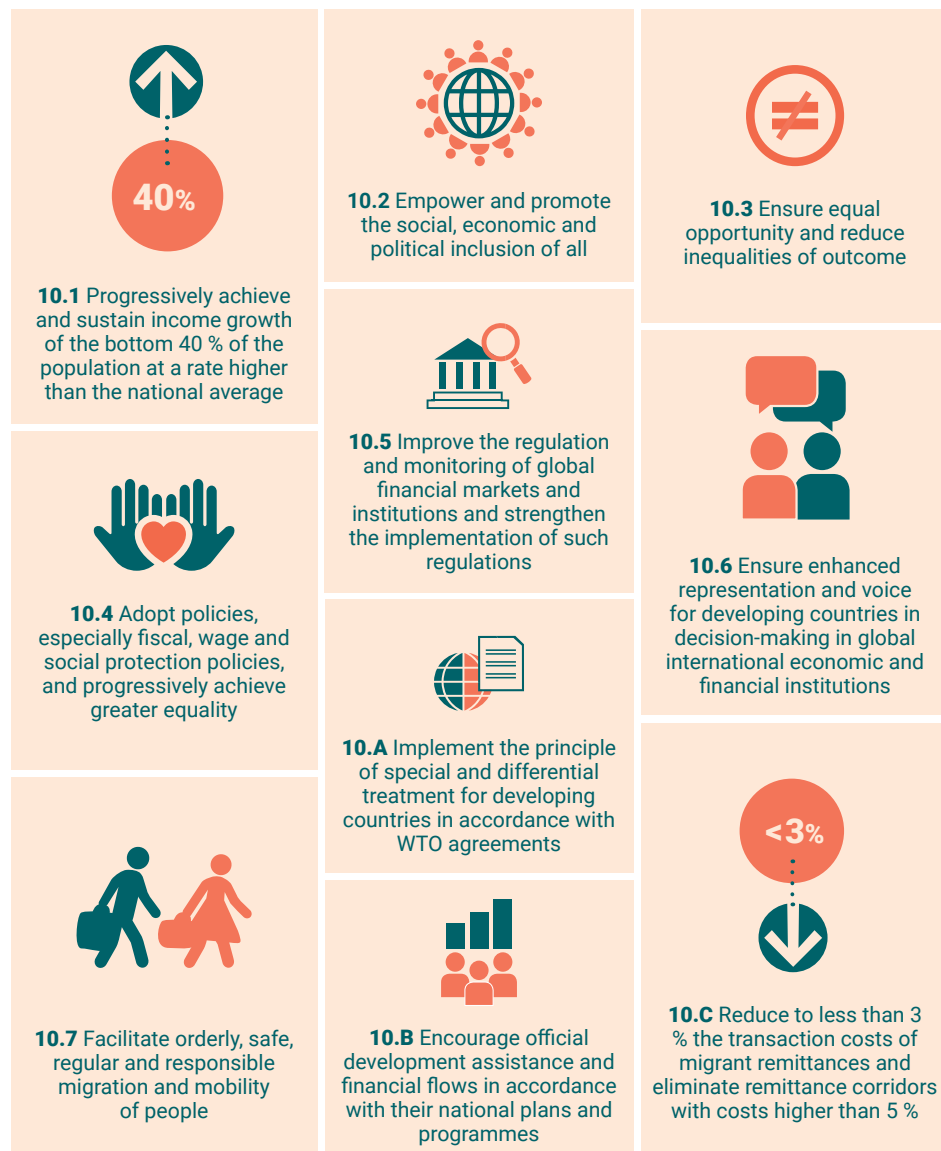
- The manufacturing industry's recovery from COVID-19 remains incomplete and uneven: some high-income regions achieved record-high manufacturing value added per capita in 2022 but levels in LDCs were not much higher than the 2015 baseline
- To achieve Goal 9 equitably around the world, it is essential to support the Least Developed Countries, invest in advanced technologies, lower carbon emissions and increase mobile broadband access
- Strong economic growth must be decoupled from emissions, and not erode the natural resource base nor degrade fragile ecosystems

Key Data

- Global carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions from energy combustion and industrial processes grew by 0.9 % to a new all-time high of 36.8 billion metric tons in 2022
- Global manufacturing growth slowed down to 3.3 % in 2022 from 7.4 % in 2021
- The share of manufacturing as a proportion of GDP in LDCs increased from 12.1 % in 2015 to 14.0 % in 2022
- Medium-high and high-technology industries experienced strong growth in 2022, with a 21.7% increase in sub-Saharan Africa, a 47.7% increase in Europe and Northern America and a 47.1% increase in Eastern Asia
- Mobile broadband (3G or above) access is available to 95% of the world's population, but coverage is only 82% in sub-Saharan Africa and 68% in Oceania

GOAL 10 | REDUCE INEQUALITIES WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES

Goal 10 Targets



Key Messages

- In 2015, 193 countries pledged to shift the world on to a sustainable and resilient path where no one will be left behind
- The pandemic has caused the largest rise in between-country inequality in three decades
- Reducing inequality requires investing in education, implementing social protection measures, combating discrimination, supporting marginalized groups and fostering international cooperation in trade
- Achieving SDG 10 requires concerted efforts to address the root causes of wage disparities and the access to resources

Key Data

- The year 2022 witnessed the highest number of refugees (34.6 million people) ever documented
- 41% of refugees documented in 2022 were children
- 6,876 deaths on migratory routes worldwide were recorded in 2022 and 2,091 were as of mid-June 2023
- Women are twice as likely as men to report instances of discrimination based on sex and almost twice as likely as men to experience discrimination on the basis of marital status
- In 2022, one in three persons with disabilities reported instances of discrimination, twice the rate encountered by individuals without disabilities
- Only 45 countries have anti-discrimination and other disability-specific laws



IMPLEMENTATION SDG 6-10

LET THERE BE LIGHT: SOLUTIONS IN NON-ELECTRIFIED COMMUNITIES

United Nations. (2023, May 23). UN News. "First Person: The young leader bringing clean power to Tanzanian villages".

Born in a Tanzanian village with no electricity, Gibson Kawago, decided to start a business producing off-grid clean electricity for communities like his own. He is the founder and Chief Technical Officer of WAGA, where he and his team produce solar lamps, power banks and mini-power walls, to help rural dwellers access off-grid clean and affordable energy for lighting, and urban dwellers to cope with power cuts.

These projects are done with recycled lithium-ion batteries and his team has utilized 13,092 recycled batteries to date! Currently, Mr. Kawago is working with Tanzanian radio station Wasafi FM, educating over 13 million people on solving digital problems and raising awareness of new technologies.

WAGA's efforts are contributing to the accomplishment of SDG Goal 7, by advancing universal energy access and doing so sustainably through clean energy.



Gibson Kawago | Gibson Kawago class of 2022 Young Leaders for SDGs working in his workshop where he recycles and re-uses used laptop batteries.



©Photo Courtesy of WAGA's Website
WAGA Founder Gibson Kawago alongside laptop batteries that will be re-purposed to build WAGA's power packs.



©Photo Courtesy of WAGA's Website
Gibson Kawago working alongside his team at WAGA.

SMALL COUNTRY, BIG POLICY

UN Development Coordination Office. (n.d.). "SDGs Review Barbados: Where we are and where we need to go." 19 July 2023

Barbados' has enacted several national policies in recent years that demonstrate their commitment to the SDGs. According to the SDG Mapping Report, Barbados has made substantial progress with 43 of 95 SDG targets having been already met or likely to be met by 2030, and 52 of the 95 targets showing fair progress.

The Barbados Economic Recovery and Transformation (BERT) Plan focuses on addressing fiscal stability, debt reduction and sustainable growth. The main initiatives of this plan relate directly to both Goals 8 and 9, using fiscal policy to facilitate increased social protection by shifting the burden of responsibility away from the most vulnerable.

Barbados has increased investments in health, education and other social services to positively impact on well-being and reduce inequality and poverty. These investments are crucial to develop and maintain a sustainable and resilient social infrastructure.













Photo: © UN Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean/
Java Sealy | UN Resident Coordinator, Didier Trebucq, joins Prime Minister Mia Mottley and other Government officials at a SDG stakeholder dialogue in June 2023 to discuss progress and identify gaps in Barbados' journey towards achieving the 2030 agenda.

GOAL 11 | SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Goal 11 Targets

 <p>11.1 Ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums</p>	 <p>11.2 Provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all</p>	 <p>11.3 Enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries</p>
 <p>11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage</p>	 <p>11.5 Significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters</p>	 <p>11.7 Provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces</p>
 <p>11.6 Reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities</p>	 <p>11.C Support least developed countries, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials</p>	
 <p>11.A Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning</p>	<p>11.B By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement</p> 	

Key Messages

- Cities are critical battlegrounds for the advancement of the SDGs due to their high emission rates and population density
- There is a pressing need for cities worldwide to have efficient and environmentally friendly transportation systems and infrastructure alongside policy implementation
- Adequate housing is an essential right and the prerequisite for social and economic development, health and equal opportunities
- Organizations across sectors must support cities to take action on climate, advance access to affordable housing, and deliver the local initiatives needed to make the SDGs a reality


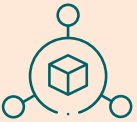




Key Data

- Over half of the global population currently resides in urban areas, a rate projected to reach 70 % by 2050
- Cities generate 70% of global emissions
- Approximately 1.1 billion people currently live in slums or slum-like conditions in cities, with 2 billion more expected in the next 30 years (The world's population was 8 billion in 2022)
- In 2022, only 51.6% of the world's urban population has convenient access to public transport, with considerable variations across regions
- By the end of 2022, a total of 102 countries reported having local governments with disaster risk reduction strategies, a substantial increase from 51 in 2015
- At least 170 countries and many cities around the world have included adaptation in their climate policies and planning processes
- 3 in 4 cities globally have less than 20% of their area dedicated to public spaces and streets
- Only 13% of the world's cities have affordable housing

GOAL 12 | RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Goal 12 Targets

 <p>12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns</p>	 <p>12.2 Achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources</p>	 <p>12.3 Halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains</p>
 <p>12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil</p>	 <p>12.5 Substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse</p>	 <p>12.6 Encourage companies to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle</p>
 <p>12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities</p>	 <p>12.8 Ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature</p>	 <p>12.A Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production</p>
<p>12.B Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products</p> 	<p>12.C Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances</p> 	

Key Messages

- Circular, zero-waste economies could save governments billions and create hundreds of thousands of jobs
- Countries who produce the most waste must take on the responsibility to design products and services that are less resource and material intensive
- Massive investment is needed to modernize waste and recycling systems
- Tackling food loss and waste requires policies informed by data, as well as investments in technologies, infrastructure, education and monitoring
- Countries must prioritize monitoring sustainable tourism practices

Key Data

- The world generates 2 billion tonnes of municipal solid waste every year, equivalent to the weight of 200 million elephants
- Every minute, the equivalent of one garbage truck full of plastic is dumped into the ocean
- The material footprint per capita in high-income countries is 10 times the level of low-income countries
- In 2021, there was a resurgence in coal, oil and gas subsidies, with government costs of an estimated \$732 billion
- In 2021, although 828 million people were facing hunger, 13.2 % of the world's food was lost after harvest along the supply chain from farm to consumer, hardly changed since 2016
- 10% of all global greenhouse gas emissions comes from growing, storing and transporting food that is never used
- 70 % of monitored companies publishing sustainability reports in 2021

GOAL 13 | CLIMATE ACTION

Goal 13 Targets



Key Messages



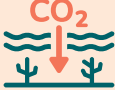







- To limit global warming to 1.5°C above preindustrial levels, emissions must already be decreasing and need to be cut by almost half by 2030
- We urgently need progress on adaptation – to build resilience to the climate disruption to come
- International Financial Institutions and Multilateral Development Banks must change their business model to scale up adaptation finance and better mobilize private finance to massively invest in climate action
- Governments are highly recommended to tax the windfall profits of fossil fuel companies and redirect that money to people struggling with rising food and energy prices, and to countries suffering loss and damage caused by the climate crisis
- Systems that respect all human rights guarantee a safe space for environmental defenders
- An analysis of national curriculum frameworks in 100 countries reveals that nearly half (47 %) do not even mention climate change
- Only about one-third of teachers globally can effectively explain the effects of climate change in their region
- One in five youth feels unprepared for climate change based on their education and is asking for more information to grasp its complexities
- Developing countries' needs amount to nearly \$6 trillion by 2030 to meet their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). Adaptation costs alone could reach up to \$330 billion for year
- Between 2010 and 2020, highly vulnerable regions, home to approximately 3.3–3.6 billion people, experienced 15 times higher human mortality rates from floods, droughts and storms compared to regions with very low vulnerability
- The rate of global mean sea-level rise has doubled in the past decade – from 2.27 mm per year in 1993–2002 to 4.62 mm per year in 2013–2022

Key Data

- Approximately 3.3 to 3.6 billion people live in contexts that are highly vulnerable to climate change
- Growing public and political awareness of climate impacts has resulted in at least 170 countries and many cities adapting climate policies into planning processes

GOAL 14 | LIFE BELOW WATER

Goal 14 Targets

 <p>14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds</p>	 <p>14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts and take action for their restoration</p>	 <p>14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification</p>
 <p>14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans</p>	 <p>14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 % of coastal and marine areas</p>	 <p>14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing</p>
 <p>14.7 Increase the economic benefits to Small Island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources</p>	 <p>14.A Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries</p>	 <p>14.B Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets</p>
 <p>14.C Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in UNCLOS</p>		

Key Messages













- The oceans are absorbing a quarter of annual carbon dioxide emissions. While this mitigates the impact of climate change on the planet, it comes at a great cost to the careful balance in ocean acidity, damaging organisms and ecosystems
- The ocean is in a state of emergency as increasing eutrophication, acidification, ocean warming, and plastic pollution worsen its health
- Overfishing trends have led to the depletion of over one third of global fish stocks, which leads to an imbalance in oceanic ecosystems, in addition to the loss of jobs and coastal economies for people who depend on the fishing industry for their livelihoods
- To counter overfishing, it is vital to increase funding for ocean science, intensify conservation efforts, advance nature- and ecosystem-based solutions and address the impacts of human-induced pressures
- In March 2022, at the resumed fifth session of the UN Environment Assembly, a historic resolution was adopted to develop an international legally binding instrument on addressing the problem of plastic pollution

Key Data

- There is 17 million metric tons of plastic clogging the ocean in 2021, a figure set to double or triple by 2040
- Plastic production has skyrocketed fourfold in the last 40 years, while recycling rates remain below 10 %
- Currently, the ocean's average pH is 8.1, about 30 % more acidic than in pre-industrial times and changing rapidly
- Annual losses as a result of illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing are estimated at 11 to 26 million tons of fish, with an economic value of up to \$23 billion
- Only 7.5% of the world's oceans are protected by law

GOAL 15 | LIFE ON LAND

Goal 15 Targets

 <p>15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands</p>	 <p>15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally</p>	 <p>15.3 Combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world</p>
 <p>15.4 Ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems including their biodiversity</p>	 <p>15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species</p>	 <p>15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources</p>
 <p>15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products</p>	 <p>15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species</p>	 <p>15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts</p>
 <p>15.A Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems</p>	 <p>15.C Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species</p>	 <p>15.B Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management</p>

Key Messages

- From the air we breathe and the food we eat, to the energy that fuels us and the medicines that heal us, our lives are wholly dependent on healthy ecosystems
- The world faces a triple crisis of climate change, pollution and biodiversity loss
- Without urgent and deep emissions reductions, some species and ecosystems, especially those in polar and already-warm areas, will face temperatures beyond their historical experience in the next decades
- In order to effectively address biodiversity loss, partnerships are necessary with indigenous peoples, local communities and young people
- Restoration is among the cheapest and quickest nature-based mitigation measures to implement – offering much-needed habitat for plants and animals, thus enhancing resilience of biodiversity in the face of climate change
- To fulfill Goal 15, a fundamental shift in humanity's relationship with nature is essential, where its tremendous value is recognized and its wildlife respected

Key Data

- Global forest coverage decreased from 31.9 % in 2000 (4.2 billion hectares) to 31.2 % (4.1 billion hectares) in 2020.
- Agricultural expansion is the direct driver of almost 90 % of global deforestation
- Based on the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List, it is estimated that 1 million species globally may be threatened with extinction
- If current trends continue, restoring 1.5 billion hectares of land by 2030 will be necessary to achieve a land-degradation-neutral world
- Local population extinctions caused by climate change have been widespread among plants and animals, detected in 47% of 976 species examined and associated with increases in the hottest yearly temperatures
- Only 15% of the world's land is protected by law



IMPLEMENTATION SDG 6-10

CLIMATE FRIENDLY HORTICULTURE PAYS OFF

United Nations. (2023, August 23). UN News.
Retrieved from "From ashes to riches: Profiting from peatland in Indonesia."

Farmers in the Indonesian province of West Kalimantan on the island of Borneo are adapting their agricultural techniques with a more climate-friendly approach to farming, and without the burning of land.

Thanks to an initiative by Indonesia's Peat and Mangrove Restoration Agency (BRGM), progress is already being made: a school building was saved from burning down; farmers are earning 50 % higher incomes; and a healthier peatland is reducing greenhouse gas emissions, as they store enormous quantities of carbon dioxide.

Since its launch in 2019, the programme, which includes training for villagers and critical infrastructure upgrades, has dramatically reduced fire risk, and equipped the residents of 121 villages in coastal West Kalimantan with new skills and resources. BRGM, with the support of UN Office for Project Services, the Ministry of Forestry, and other players, has carried out restoration projects in 852 villages in Kalimantan, Papua, and Sumatra.



**UN Indonesia/
Kiky Wuysang**
Volunteer firefighters keep the peatland moist to limit damage if a fire were to break out.



UN Indonesia/Kiky Wuysang Eggplants are a delicacy and a cash crop for peatland farmers in Jongkat, West Kalimantan.



UN Indonesia/Kiky Wuysang Cucumbers are harvested in Limbung on the island of Borneo in Indonesia.

The key is community involvement, and demonstrating to them that they have a stake in non-burn agriculture, and that it can improve livelihoods.

This project represents commitments to SDG 12 and 13, by promoting sustainable patterns of consumption and production that coincides with climate change-related planning through the directives of local governments.

THE HUDSON RIVER: CLEANER THAN YOU THINK

citation needs to be changed: United Nations. (2023, Aug. 28) "UN chief calls for urgent action to address climate change." UN News. | "Hudson River PCBs." (n.d). U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

The first appointed UNEP Patron of the Oceans, Lewis Pugh, an English-South African long-distance swimmer, will swim the length of the iconic Hudson River in New York state to draw attention to the critical importance of healthy river ecosystems.

After three decades of massive toxic substances dumping and an estimated cost of harm of \$22 billion dollars, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) mandated the Hudson River cleanup in 2002 and has since monitored its natural recovery.

Pugh's swim down the river started August 13, 2023, and he plans to arrive at New York City during the United Nations 78th General Assembly.

When speaking on his journey, Pugh expressed "I specifically chose the Hudson for this swim because of the environmental progress that's been made on the iconic waterway...setting an example for restoring rivers around the world."



The Lewis Pugh Foundation, UNEP Patron of the Oceans Lewis Pugh swims in front of the Statue of Liberty in New York harbour (file).



UN Photo/Evan Schneider | UN Secretary-General António Guterres plants a young mangrove tree in the Weg Naar Zee mangrove rehabilitation site in Suriname.



UNDP Suriname/Pelu Vidal | Much of Suriname's coastal area is low-lying and susceptible to natural disasters.



UN Photo/Evan Schneider | UN Secretary-General António Guterres (centre) meets with members of agricultural cooperatives led by indigenous women and men in Pierre Kondre- Redi Doti Village, in Suriname's tropical forest belt.

PASS THE PINEAPPLES, PLEASE

citation needs to be changed: United Nations. (2022, July 02) "Suriname gives 'hope and inspiration to the world to save our rainforests': UN chief" UN News.

Suriname, the smallest and least populated country in South America, is renowned for its exceptional biodiversity conservation and lush rainforests covering over 90% of its land. Despite its size, Suriname stands as a global leader in preserving its rich natural resources, and is on track on all SDG 13 targets. The country's rainforests absorb more carbon emissions than it produces, rendering it carbon negative.

It has been praised by the UN Secretary-General António Guterres for its commitment to safeguarding its environment through its indigenous knowledge. Indigenous communities, such as the Kaliña peoples, are grappling with environmental threats like mercury contamination caused by illegal extraction activities and climate change-induced challenges like rainfall and flooding. These challenges have resulted in the implementation of a wide-range of sustainable development practices.


For example, in the Redi Doti village, there is a large cultivator of pineapples, passion fruit, and cassava, which form their primary livelihood in an infertile region. Due to the poor soil conditions, the community, led by local women, transformed their cultivation practices to make pineapple a year-round endeavor. Rather than simply harvest the pineapple, the cooperative now additionally creates organic pineapple-derived products, such as jam, juices, and fruit cups.

On Suriname's coast, the Anton de Kom University has led a project to restore the coastline from extreme erosion with the help of the Mangrove tree. This nature-based solution helps to rehabilitate the coastline ecosystem, but they are also essential in the fight against climate change: Mangroves can store huge quantities of carbon in their roots and even in the soils in which they grow.

These solutions highlight the significance of indigenous and tribal communities' inclusion in economic prosperity, especially in a nation where they cover over 80% of the land but lack official recognition in national legislation.

GOAL 16 | PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

Goal 16 Targets

 <p>16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere</p>	 <p>16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children</p>	 <p>16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all</p>
 <p>16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime</p>	 <p>16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms</p>	 <p>16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels</p>
 <p>16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels</p>	 <p>16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance</p>	 <p>16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration</p>
 <p>16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements</p>	 <p>16.A Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime</p>	 <p>16.B Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development</p>

Key Messages

- We need to step up preventive diplomacy at the global level in the face of growing global fragmentation
- Countries most presently affected by conflict face the greatest challenge of achieving the SDGs
- It is imperative that the weaponization of emerging technologies is prevented which requires new solutions through international law
- The pandemic has increased vulnerabilities to trafficking in persons, further undercutting capacities to rescue victims and bring criminals to justice
- Ongoing and new violent conflicts around the world are derailing the global path to peace and achievement of Goal 16. The world needs collective security structures that represent present geopolitical realities
- Children's needs and rights must be considered during all phases of conflict, from prevention efforts to mediation and recovery, through sustainable, inclusive development

Key Data

- As of the end of 2022, 108.4 million people were forcibly displaced worldwide – an increase of 19 million compared with the end of 2021 and two and a half times the number of a decade ago
- In 2021, the world experienced the highest number of intentional homicides in the past two decades: 5.8 per 100,000 people
- Civilian deaths directly related to 12 of the world's deadliest conflicts increased by 53% between 2021 and 2022, marking the first rise since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda in 2015
- Youth face underrepresentation in politics, as 30 is the global median age, but 51 is the average age of members of parliament
- More than 450,000 victims of trafficking and 300,000 (suspected) offenders were detected worldwide between 2003 and 2021
- Female victims are subject to physical or extreme violence at hands of traffickers at a rate three times higher than males, and children are subjected almost twice as often as adults

GOAL 17 | PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

Goal 17 Targets

FINANCE



17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection



17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments e.g., 0.7 % of ODA/GNI to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 % of ODA/GNI to least developed countries



17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources



17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring



17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries

TECHNOLOGY



17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing



17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms



17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology

CAPACITY BUILDING

17.9 Enhance int'l support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the SDGs



TRADE



17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the WTO

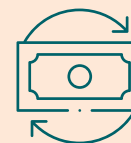


17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020



17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries

SYSTEMIC ISSUES



17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence



17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development



17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development

GOAL 17 | PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

MULTI-STAKEHOLDER PARTNERSHIPS

17.16 Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the SDGs



17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships



DATA, MONITORING AND ACCOUNTABILITY

17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data



17.19 Build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries



Key Messages

- Geopolitical tensions and the resurgence of nationalism hinder international cooperation and coordination, highlighting the importance of a collective surge in action
- Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) requires tackling the high cost of debt and rising risk of debt distress, massively scale up affordable long-term financing for development, and expanding contingency financing to countries in need, especially in times of crisis
- Multilateral development banks' (MDB) capital base needs to be strengthened in order to align finance flow with the SDGs
- The newly launched Sustainable Development Goals Stimulus will direct investments towards the SDGs with a funding equivalent of US \$500 million. However, it is necessary this is done in conjunction with MDBs easing their terms of lending to provide developing countries with the necessary financing

Key Data

- As of November 2022, more than half (37 out of 69) of the world's poorest countries were either at high risk of, or already in, debt distress
- 25 developing economies currently have external debt service payments higher than 20 per cent of total revenue
- Global exports increased by 12.3% in 2022
- Global trade reached a record \$32 trillion in 2022
- All developing countries combined saw an increase in their share of global merchandise trade, reaching 45.3 % in 2022
- Refugee costs in donor countries amounted to \$29.3 billion in 2022, representing 14.2 % of DAC member countries' total ODA. Net ODA to Ukraine accounted for \$16.1 billion, representing 7.8 % of total ODA
- Global ODA funding for data dropped more than 20% between 2018 and 2020
- The share of exports from LDCs in Global Merchandise Trade has stagnated at around 1% since 2011



IMPLEMENTATION SDG 16-17

TRUCK DRIVERS BECOME ANTI-TRAFFICKING ALLIES

United Nations News. (2023, August 27). Malawi: Truck drivers learn about risk of human trafficking. UN News.

Malawi is located at the crossroads of several significant conflicts, instability, and poverty across both Central Africa and the Horn of Africa. The result? Continuous flows of fleeing people becoming prime targets for smugglers and traffickers.

In order to transport these migrants and trafficking victims, smugglers will partner with truck drivers, who are frequently manipulated into accepting these offers through tactics of intimidation. Drivers often accept the offer too, out of necessity: the payment for illegally transporting people is much larger than the average truck driver's salary.

As a response, truck drivers based in Malawi are now learning about the risks of transporting migrants and trafficking victims through a collaboration between the Professional Drivers Association of Malawi and the UN Office on Drugs and Crime, with cooperation of Malawi's Ministry of Homeland Security and financial support from the Government of Sweden.



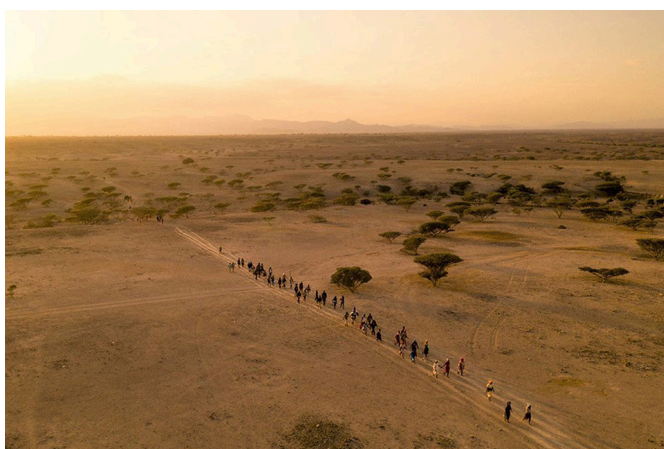
UNODC
Maxwell Matewere, addresses a local community in Malawi about the threat of human trafficking.

A total of four courses for around 400 drivers have been conducted so far, with further sessions on the schedule. The participants are informed about the penalties they face if caught, including the loss of both their truck and employment, a criminal record, and potential imprisonment of up to 14 years in a foreign country. Furthermore, the drivers are told that these crimes are linked to exploitation, abuse, violence, illicit activities such as drugs and firearms smuggling, and can even result in death.

Since the start of the UNODC courses, the Professional Drivers Association has reported a reduction in the number of arrests of Malawian drivers on charges of migrant smuggling and human trafficking and explain the drivers who complete the training are proving to be “very useful allies” in the prevention and detection of cases.



© ILO/Marcel Crozet
A truck travels up to East Africa.



IOM/Alexander Bee
Migrants travel by foot and by vehicle across Africa in order to reach Europe and other destinations.

FROM CHILD SOLDIER TO AGENT OF CHANGE

“From Child Soldier to Youth Leader and Peacemaker.” (2021 Jun 11)
Children and Armed Conflict. United Nations.

The Youth Peacemaker Network under the Whitaker Peace and Development Initiative (WPDI) mentors and supports youth to create coalitions of peacebuilders and entrepreneurs from around the world. One such mentee is Rajab Emad, who spent three years in the Sudan People’s Liberation Army. Since leaving SPLA, Rajab has been living in the Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement Uganda where he received reintegration support.

The WPDI provided Rajab with rigorous trainings in Conflict Resolution Education, mental health healing support, Information Communication Technology and Business and Entrepreneurship. They further assisted him in attending classes at Uganda Cooperative College, where he received a certificate in Business Administration.

Rajab successfully graduated as a Trainer of Trainees (ToT) and is promoting peace at the grassroots level within the Kiryandongo settlement, primarily focused on children and adolescents. His training in mediation skills has additionally helped him reduce incidents of gender-based violence in his community. He continues to expand his reach of conflict resolution training to neighboring communities, primarily through radio talk shows.



©WPDI Website
Peacemaker Rajab Emad (red) leading a group of adolescents at the Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement during a football game, organized by the Peace Through Sports program



