



The Sustainable Development Goals Report **2022**

Foreword

As the world faces cascading and interlinked global crises and conflicts, the aspirations set out in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development are in jeopardy. With the COVID-19 pandemic in its third year, the war in Ukraine is exacerbating food, energy, humanitarian and refugee crises – all against the background of a full-fledged climate emergency. Using current data, *The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2022* provides evidence of the destructive impacts of these crises on the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The COVID-19 pandemic has so far directly or indirectly cost the lives of close to 15 million people. Global health systems have been overwhelmed and many essential health services have been disrupted, posing major threats to progress in fighting other deadly diseases. Many millions more people are now living in extreme poverty and suffering from increased hunger compared to pre-pandemic levels. An estimated 147 million children missed more than half of their in-person instruction over the past two years, significantly affecting their learning and well-being. Women have been disproportionately affected by the socioeconomic fallout of the pandemic, struggling with lost jobs, increased burdens of unpaid care work and an intensifying silent epidemic of domestic violence.

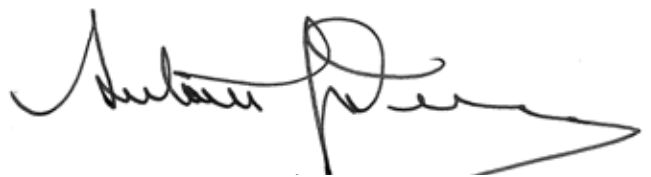
The current global economic recovery is fragile and patchy, with concerns related to new COVID-19 variants, rising inflation, major supply-chain disruptions, growing labour market pressures and unsustainable debt in developing countries. With vaccine distribution grossly unequal across the globe, there is a stark two-tiered COVID-19 recovery, sharpening the growing sense of injustice among people around the world and increasing the urgency to tackle deep and persistent inequalities.

Against this backdrop, the world is enduring the highest number of conflicts since the creation of the United Nations. Approximately 2 billion people live in conflict-affected countries. Refugees were at the highest number on record in 2021 and forced displacement is continuing to grow, exacerbated by the war in Ukraine. As of the end of May 2022, some 6.5 million refugees had fled Ukraine alone, mostly women and children.

The Ukraine conflict has also caused food, fuel and fertilizer prices to skyrocket. It has further disrupted supply chains and global trade and caused distress in financial markets. By current estimates, the war could cut global economic growth by 0.9 percentage points in 2022, as well as undermine development aid to the world's poor.

These situations will only deteriorate with climate change, which acts as a “crisis multiplier”, and whose impacts are already being felt across the globe. Increased heatwaves, droughts and floods are affecting billions of people worldwide, contributing further to poverty, hunger and instability. The COVID-19 pandemic and the war in Ukraine have further delayed the urgently needed transition to greener economies. Based on current national commitments, global greenhouse gas emissions are set to increase by almost 14 per cent over the current decade.

To recover from the COVID-19 pandemic and deliver global sustainability, we need an urgent rescue effort for the SDGs. We must deliver on our commitments to support the world's most vulnerable people, communities and nations. Creating a global economy that works for all will require bold action. Greater investment in data infrastructure is needed to efficiently target investments now, anticipate future demands, avoid crises from descending into full-blown conflict and plan the urgent steps needed to achieve the 2030 Agenda.



António GUTERRES
Secretary-General of the United Nations

The Sustainable Development Goals: a road map out of crisis

The world is facing a confluence of crises that threaten the very survival of humanity. All of these crises – and ways to prevent and navigate them – are addressed holistically in the SDGs. We ignore them at our own peril.

The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2022 charts progress towards realizing the 17 Goals. It is a collaborative effort between the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and more than 50 international and regional agencies, based on millions of data points provided by over 200 countries and areas. This year's report paints a particularly sobering picture. Using the latest available data and estimates, it reveals that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is in grave jeopardy due to multiple, cascading and intersecting crises. COVID-19, climate change and conflict predominate. Each of them, and their complex interactions, impact all of the Goals, creating spin-off crises in food and nutrition, health, education, the environment, and peace and security. To put the world on track to sustainability will require concerted action on a global scale.

Cascading and intersecting crises

Over the past two years, the COVID-19 pandemic has wreaked havoc on almost every aspect of our lives. And it is still far from over. The pandemic wiped out more than four years of progress on poverty eradication and pushed 93 million more people into extreme poverty in 2020. It has disrupted essential health services, resulting in a drop in immunization coverage for the first time in a decade and a rise in deaths from tuberculosis and malaria, among many other impacts. Prolonged school closures put 24 million learners – from pre-primary to university levels – at risk of not returning to school.

The immediacy of the COVID-19 crisis is now overshadowed by the existential threat of climate change. Increased heatwaves, droughts and apocalyptic wildfires and floods are already affecting billions of people around the globe and causing potentially irreversible damage to the Earth's ecosystems. For example, continuing ocean acidification and rising water temperatures are endangering marine species, including coral reefs, which are considered the "rainforests of the sea" for the biodiversity they support. To avoid the worst effects of climate change, as set out in the Paris Agreement, global greenhouse gas emissions will need to peak before 2025 and then decline by 43 per cent by 2030, falling to net zero by 2050. Instead, under current voluntary national commitments to climate action, greenhouse gas emissions will rise by nearly 14 per cent by 2030.

Concurrently, the world is witnessing the largest number of violent conflicts since 1946, with one quarter of the global population now living in conflict-affected countries. As of May 2022, a record 100 million people have been forcibly displaced from their homes. The outbreak of war in Ukraine has caused food, fuel and fertilizer prices to skyrocket, disrupted supply chains and global trade, and roiled financial markets, fuelling the threat of a global food crisis.

Protecting the vulnerable

All the while, developing countries are battling record inflation, rising interest rates and looming debt burdens. With competing priorities and limited fiscal space, many are struggling unsuccessfully to recover

from the pandemic. In least developed countries, economic growth remains sluggish and the unemployment rate is worsening.

As always, women, children and other vulnerable populations are bearing the brunt of the crises. Child labour and child marriage are on the rise. Anxiety and depression among adolescents and young people have increased significantly. Around 40 per cent of people forcibly displaced worldwide are children, many of whom have suffered immeasurable damage and disruption to their lives and development due to conflict. Women struggle with the constraints of lost jobs and livelihoods, derailed schooling and increased burdens of unpaid care work at home. Meanwhile, existing evidence suggests that domestic violence has been exacerbated by the pandemic.

Staying ahead of the curve

To stay ahead of these crises, we need to understand where we are and where we are headed, and that will require significant investment in our data and information infrastructure. Policies, programmes and resources aimed at protecting people during this most challenging time will inevitably fall short without the evidence needed to focus interventions. Timely, high-quality and disaggregated data can help trigger more targeted responses, anticipate future needs, and hone the design of urgently needed actions. To emerge stronger from the crisis and prepare for unknown challenges ahead, funding statistical development must be a priority for national governments and the international community.

A road map for survival

The severity and magnitude of the challenges before us demand sweeping changes on a scale not yet seen in human history. We must start by ending armed conflicts and embarking on a path of diplomacy and peace – a precondition for sustainable development. We simply cannot tolerate war and the senseless loss of precious lives and resources it entails.

Second, we must adopt low-carbon, resilient and inclusive development pathways that will reduce carbon emissions, conserve natural resources, transform our food systems, create better jobs and advance the transition to a greener, more inclusive and just economy. The road map laid out in the SDGs is clear. Just as the impact of crises is compounded when they are linked, so are solutions. When we take action to strengthen social protection systems, improve public services and invest in clean energy, for example, we address the root causes of increasing inequality, environmental degradation and climate change.

Third, nothing short of a comprehensive transformation of the international financial and debt architecture will be required to accomplish these aims and to avoid a two-track recovery, with developing countries left behind. The stakes could not be higher. If humanity is to survive, we must survive together, leaving no one behind.



Liu Zhenmin

Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs

Thinking beyond crisis: using the pandemic to advance high-quality, timely and inclusive data

The COVID-19 pandemic has upended life as we know it. At the same time, it has forced new ways of thinking and opened up new opportunities. The global statistical community is exploring ways to seize these opportunities and learn from the pandemic. Its aim: to take that knowledge forward to provide better data for better lives – now and in what may be turbulent years ahead.

The impact of COVID-19 on national statistics offices (NSOs) around the world was dramatic. At the start of the pandemic, in-person data collection was abruptly halted in almost all countries. Meanwhile, data demand for policymaking and to inform the general public reached a new high. In seeking to understand the impact of the virus, for example, public health authorities needed timely and disaggregated death statistics. But monthly mortality data are still not available in the majority of countries. Moreover, many NSOs lack the information and communication technology (ICT) infrastructure to carry out their daily work remotely. Compounding these problems was the fact that domestic and external funding for statistical activities has been cut back in many countries, particularly those that need it most.

Despite the challenges, many NSOs found new ways to get the job done. One of them was using non-traditional data sources, such as mobile phone data, satellite imagery and citizen-generated data, along with new modes of data collection, such as web- or telephone-based or mix-mode interviews. The offices encouraged collaborative efforts and played a stronger coordination role within national data ecosystems. Such initiatives have provided the data needed to better understand the course and effects of the crisis

on health, jobs, migration, violence against women and a range of other issues. Yet the level of responses among national statistical systems differed widely. Those that already had a solid and well-established data system have been better equipped to react creatively to the crisis.

Moreover, the path to success was not always straightforward. Innovations and new approaches, without careful attention to design and assessment, can inadvertently reinforce inequality and exclusion. In addition, NSOs needed to develop effective communication strategies to address the “pandemic” of misinformation and disinformation about COVID-19.

As the world slowly emerges from the crisis, timely, disaggregated and high-quality data are more important than ever. What are needed now are further investments in data and information infrastructure, drawing from lessons learned during the pandemic. The objective is to get ahead of the crisis so that we can trigger more timely responses, anticipate future needs, and design the urgent actions needed to realize the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The analysis that follows is based on four rounds of global surveys monitoring the effects of the pandemic on national statistical operations between May 2020 and May 2021, carried out jointly by the United Nations Statistics Division and the World Bank. It also draws on a survey on the implementation of the Cape Town Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development Data, carried out in August and September 2021.

Despite some progress, serious data gaps persist in SDG monitoring

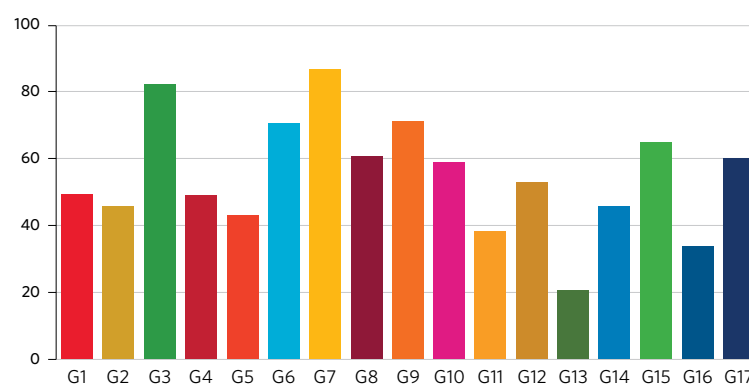
Considerable progress has been made in the availability of internationally comparable data for SDG monitoring: the number of indicators included in the global SDG database increased from 115 in 2016 to 217 in 2022. However, significant data gaps still exist in terms of geographic coverage, timeliness and level of disaggregation, making it difficult to fully comprehend the pace of progress towards the realization of the 2030 Agenda, differences across regions and who is being left behind.

For 8 of the 17 SDGs, fewer than half of the 193 countries or areas have internationally comparable data from 2015 or later. While Goal 3 (health) and Goal 7 (energy) have the highest data availability (more than 80 per cent of countries have at least one data point since 2015), only around 20 per cent of countries have data for Goal 13 (climate action).

Also insufficient are disaggregated data for monitoring the progress of vulnerable population groups. Among the 32 SDG indicators with a requirement of sex disaggregation, only 21 have the latest disaggregated data available in most countries (more than 80 per cent of countries have at least one data point since 2015); for 8 indicators, no sex disaggregated data are available at all. Data are available for

only 7 out of 21 indicators that require disaggregation by both sex and age. When considering other disaggregation dimensions such as disability status, the picture is even murkier. Out of 10 SDG indicators that require disaggregation by disability status, data are available for only 2 of them.

Proportion of countries or areas with available data since 2015, by Goal (percentage)



COVID-19 made clear the need for a strong statistical foundation

COVID-19 posed a serious threat to already struggling national statistical systems and was a wake-up call to the need for stronger statistical and ICT foundations. In May 2020, 96 per cent of countries put a full or partial stop to face-to-face data collection due to national lockdown measures. One year later, in May 2021, disruptions in face-to-face data collection were still occurring in 57 per cent of countries. Countries that only relied on in-person data collection before the pandemic were heavily affected, while countries with experience in remote data collection, or that had experimented with it, were at a considerable advantage. For example, in the United Kingdom, the immediate roll-out of a time-use survey during the pandemic benefited from earlier experimentation with remote data collection. The survey, carried out through the Internet, enabled policymakers to understand how the pandemic changed the way people spent their time.

One crack in the statistical foundation exposed during the pandemic was a lack of national mortality data for adults, which is needed to understand the true death toll of COVID-19. When a United Nations Technical Advisory Group was tasked with estimating national and global COVID-19-related excess mortality, they found that only 38 per cent of countries had the required monthly mortality data from January 2020 to December 2021. This lack of underlying data reflects a serious flaw in national vital statistics systems, which encompass death registration, household surveys and population censuses. Death registration in many countries is incomplete and delayed; data collection through censuses and surveys provides data with a time

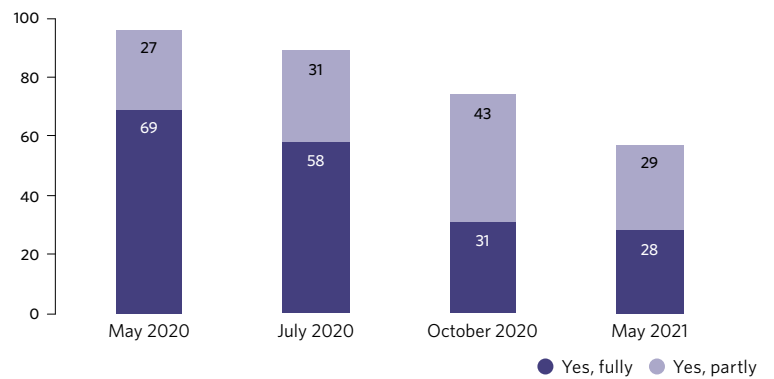
The crisis is helping to shape the future of innovation

The COVID-19 crisis has been an extraordinary challenge for national statistical systems. It has also been an opportunity to experiment with innovative data collection methods, explore new data sources and modernize ICT infrastructures to meet data demands for policymaking. Throughout that process, the importance of fully inclusive data was made evident. Moving forward, experiences during the pandemic can be used to inform the future of innovation in official statistics.

At the beginning of the crisis, more than 80 per cent of countries indicated they would be using phone surveys to collect data to measure the impact of COVID-19, and 37 per cent said they would be using web surveys – a significant increase from the pre-pandemic level. Administrative data, model-based estimates and non-traditional data sources – including phone call detail records, scanner data, social media, remote sensing and citizen-generated data – were all considered by countries.

In addition, many NSOs accelerated modernization of their ICT systems. In May 2021, 58 per cent of NSOs reported improvements in their overall ICT readiness over the previous six months. The main actions taken were deploying new collaboration software (85 per cent) and providing new equipment to staff (73 per cent). Another significant action for improving ICT readiness highlighted by NSOs was deploying new remote access tools such as virtual private network (VPN), Virtual Desktop and Mobile Office (61 per cent).

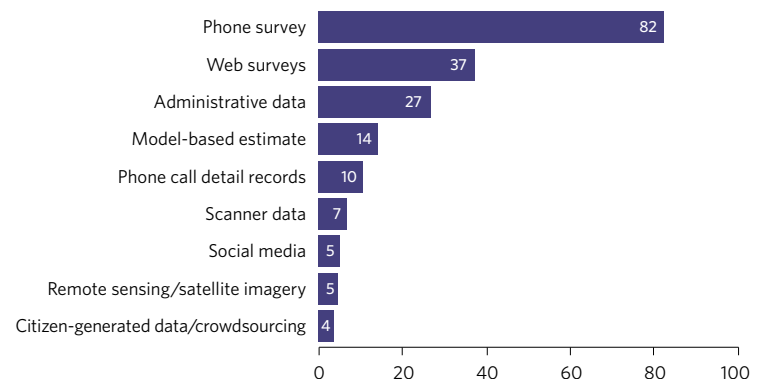
Proportion of countries that stopped face-to-face data collection, May 2020–May 2021 (percentage)



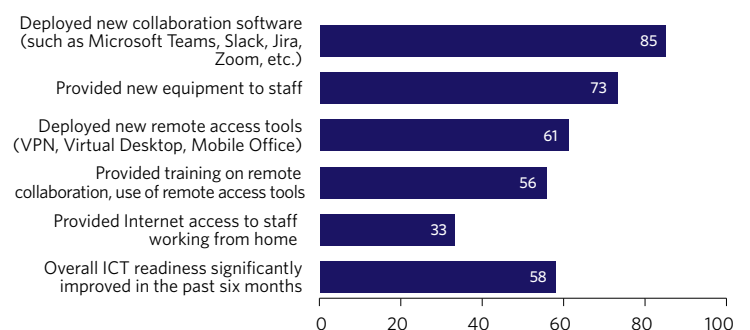
lag of 5 to 10 years; and mortality data for older people are often not collected.

ICT infrastructure has been crucial during the pandemic in helping countries carry out data collection and training remotely as well as in storing data and fostering collaboration. In July 2020, only 62 per cent of all responding countries reported having sufficient ICT capabilities for remote training, and only 55 per cent had sufficient cloud computing services for remote data storage and data exchange. There is a divide between countries at different income levels. High-income countries were more equipped in terms of ICT, while low- and lower-middle-income countries were much less prepared.

Proportion of countries that reported the use of innovative approaches to measure the impact of COVID-19, May 2020 (percentage)



Proportion of countries that significantly improved ICT readiness in the past six months, May 2021 (percentage)



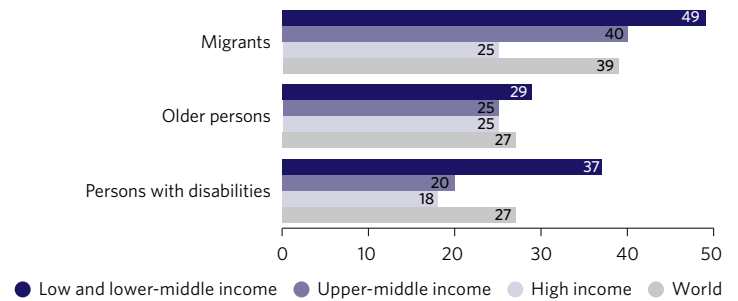
The pandemic was a reminder to leave no one behind

Collecting data on vulnerable population groups, such as migrants and persons with disabilities, is crucial in identifying the challenges they face and understanding who are being left behind. The use of innovative approaches, such as mobile phone surveys and artificial intelligence, should be accompanied by an assessment to ensure that innovations are not inadvertently excluding or harming the most vulnerable groups.

For example, the digital divide in mobile phone ownership and Internet access was cited as the main reason for not reaching certain population groups during the pandemic. Among countries surveyed, 39 per cent had difficulties adequately collecting data on migrants, 27 per cent had difficulties collecting data on older persons, and 27 per cent had difficulties with data on persons with disabilities. Moreover, traditional surveys that focus only on households leave out individuals

living in institutions, such as nursing homes and other residential care facilities, homeless shelters and prisons, all of which have been heavily affected by the pandemic.

Proportion of countries having difficulty collecting data on specific population groups, by income group, May 2021 (percentage)



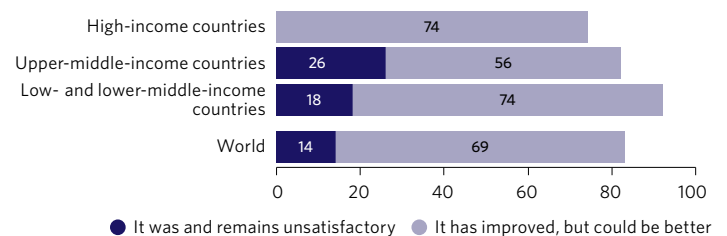
NSOs need to strengthen coordination within national data ecosystems

During the pandemic, partnerships were formed among government agencies, academic institutions, local governments, private businesses and civil society organizations to collect urgently needed data for policymaking. Such collaboration fostered new ideas and resources; it also increased the resulting data's inclusivity, timeliness and utilization. National statistics offices played a stronger coordination role in many countries. The Statistics Institute of Jamaica, for example, partnered with the Ministry of Health and other experts in leading a committee to match data demand with available data needed to guide policy during the crisis. To help fill data gaps on the SDGs, the National Bureau of Statistics of Kenya initiated partnerships with civil society organizations and integrated a set of quality criteria for citizen-generated data in its newly released Kenya Statistical Quality Assurance Framework.

Despite all the effort, NSOs from many countries felt they could do better in coordinating work within the national data ecosystem. Globally, only 17 per cent of countries surveyed felt that their

coordination within the data ecosystem was satisfactory. The satisfaction level varied by income level: it averaged 25 per cent in high-income countries, but only 8 per cent in low- and lower-middle-income countries.

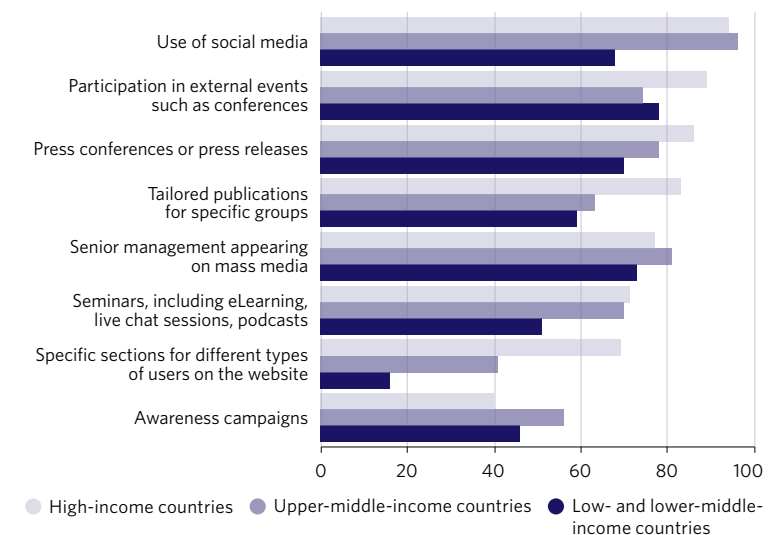
Proportion of national statistics offices that felt their capacity to coordinate within the larger data ecosystem could be improved, by income group, August–September 2021 (percentage)



Effective communication strategies helped combat misinformation and disinformation

The pandemic placed unprecedented demands on NSOs around the world. In addition to setting the gold standard for data quality within a country, these offices were expected to take the lead in correcting the abundance of misinformation and disinformation circulating about the impact of COVID-19. To do so, NSOs needed to relay their findings to different data users through new and more traditional approaches to outreach. However, surveys indicated major gaps in the approaches used depending on the income level of a country. The use of newer, more innovative approaches, such as social media, publication programmes targeted to specific user groups, seminars, eLearning platforms, live chat sessions and podcasts, was favoured by higher-income countries, while low- and lower-middle-income countries favoured more traditional approaches to user engagement. These included press conferences, traditional media appearances, general awareness campaigns, presentations, conferences and launch events. These findings signal an area for collective action by the statistical community. The opportunity is ripe to take advantage of modern communication channels and produce tailored support and data products to reach different user groups.

Proportion of national statistics offices that carried out activities to educate and reach data users in the past three years, by income group, August–September 2021 (percentage)



Increased investment in data and statistics is urgently needed

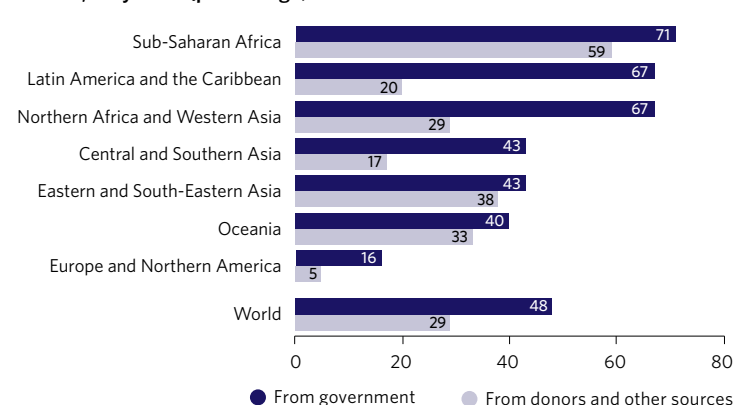
During the pandemic, 40 per cent of NSOs saw data collection costs rise, while government funding for 48 per cent of NSOs was cut back. In sub-Saharan Africa, 61 per cent of countries saw these costs rise, while 71 per cent saw a drop in government funding and 59 per cent saw a drop in donor funding for NSOs. This trend was corroborated by an analysis of official development assistance for data and statistics, which showed that funding for many basic data activities was quickly deprioritized at the beginning of the pandemic. NSOs in two thirds of countries eligible for borrowing from the International Development Association (IDA) also experienced either moderate or severe delays in budget disbursement at the beginning of the 2021 fiscal year.

Over the next three years, NSOs in most IDA countries are expecting to face significant funding shortages for targeted programmes from development aid providers. Over two thirds (69 per cent) of countries surveyed identified business and agricultural censuses as the area that will face the most significant funding shortages, followed by population and housing censuses (56 per cent) and household surveys (52 per cent). In terms of policy sectors that will require additional support over this time period, health statistics was identified as a top priority by 76 per cent of IDA countries.

The last two years have seen a major blow to the world's economy and people, and lower-income countries were hit particularly hard. Investing in data capacities and data partnerships to leave no one behind, build trust and fill data gaps to achieve the SDGs must be a priority for national governments and the international community if countries are to rely upon evidence-based policy responses to emerge stronger from the crisis and face the unknown challenges ahead.

This reaffirms the urgency of implementing important frameworks, including the Cape Town Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development Data, the Dubai Declaration and the Bern Data Compact for the Decade of Action on the Sustainable Development Goals, all agreed by the data community during the United Nations World Data Forums, to build statistical capacity and adopt an innovative demand-driven funding mechanism that can respond quickly and efficiently to the priorities of national statistical systems, with the goal of mobilizing both domestic and international funds.

Proportion of national statistics offices that experienced a reduction in funding from government and donors/other sources since the beginning of the pandemic, May 2021 (percentage)



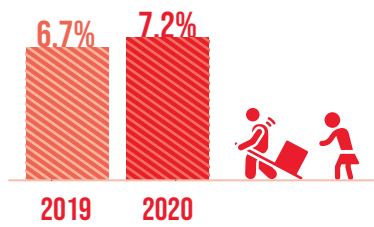


END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE

MORE THAN
4 YEARS OF PROGRESS
— AGAINST POVERTY —
HAS BEEN ERASED
BY COVID-19



WORKING POVERTY
RATE ROSE FOR THE FIRST
TIME IN **TWO DECADES**



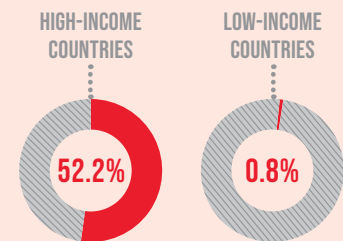
PUSHING AN ADDITIONAL
8 MILLION WORKERS
INTO POVERTY

RISING INFLATION AND IMPACTS OF WAR
IN UKRAINE **FURTHER DERAIL PROGRESS**

NUMBER OF PEOPLE LIVING IN EXTREME POVERTY IN 2022



UNEMPLOYMENT
CASH BENEFITS
DURING THE PANDEMIC (2020)



DISASTER-RELATED DEATHS ROSE SIXFOLD IN 2020



LARGELY AS A RESULT OF **THE PANDEMIC**



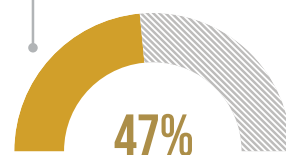


END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

CONFLICT, COVID-19, CLIMATE CHANGE AND GROWING INEQUALITIES ARE CONVERGING TO UNDERMINE FOOD SECURITY WORLDWIDE



SOARING FOOD PRICES AFFECTED



OF COUNTRIES IN 2020 (UP FROM 16% IN 2019)



SUFFER FROM STUNTING (2020)

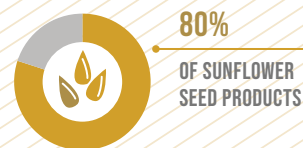
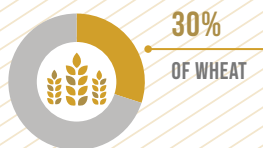
TO REDUCE STUNTING IN CHILDREN BY 50% BY 2030, ANNUAL RATE OF DECLINE

MUST DOUBLE

(FROM 2.1 TO 3.9% PER YEAR)

UKRAINE CRISIS TRIGGERED FOOD SHORTAGES FOR THE WORLD'S POOREST PEOPLE

UKRAINE AND THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION SUPPLY GLOBAL EXPORTS:



ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES

COVID-19

IS THREATENING DECADES OF PROGRESS IN GLOBAL HEALTH

INFECTED MORE THAN
500 MILLION
PEOPLE
WORLDWIDE
(MID-2022)



LED TO
15 MILLION
DEATHS
(2020-2021)



DISRUPTED ESSENTIAL
HEALTH SERVICES:
92% OF
COUNTRIES
(END 2021)



HALTED
PROGRESS ON
UNIVERSAL
HEALTH
COVERAGE



GLOBAL
LIFE
EXPECTANCY



IMMUNIZATION
COVERAGE



PREVALENCE OF
ANXIETY /
DEPRESSION



DEATHS FROM
TUBERCULOSIS
& MALARIA

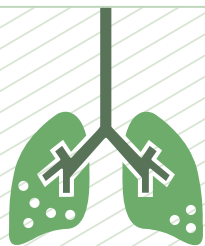


22.7 MILLION
CHILDREN
MISSED BASIC
VACCINES IN 2020

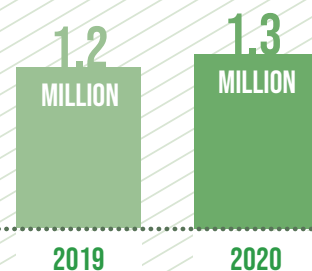
3.7 MILLION
MORE THAN IN 2019



.....
PANDEMIC CLAIMED THE LIVES OF
115,500 FRONT-LINE
HEALTH-CARE WORKERS
.....



TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS
RISE FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE 2005





ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

COVID-19 PANDEMIC

HAS DEEPEINED A

GLOBAL LEARNING CRISIS

147 MILLION CHILDREN
MISSED OVER HALF
OF IN-PERSON
INSTRUCTION

IN 2020-2021

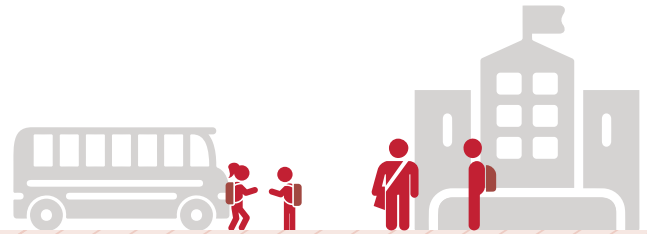


24 MILLION LEARNERS

(PRE-PRIMARY TO UNIVERSITY LEVEL)

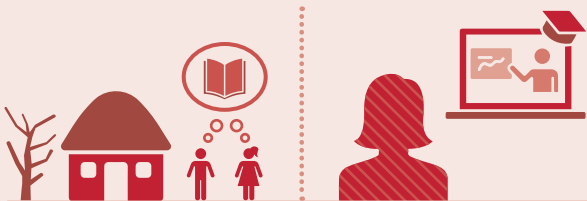
MAY NEVER

RETURN TO SCHOOL



EDUCATION IS A LIFELINE FOR CHILDREN IN CRISES

ENTRENCHED INEQUITIES IN EDUCATION HAVE ONLY **WORSENEED** DURING THE PANDEMIC



REMOTE LEARNING

IS OFFERED TO
3 MILLION

UKRAINIAN CHILDREN
IN THE CHAOS OF WAR
(APRIL 2022)

MANY COUNTRIES ARE **IMPROVING** SCHOOL INFRASTRUCTURE AS CLASSROOMS REOPEN

GLOBALLY,
PRIMARY SCHOOLS
(2019-2020)



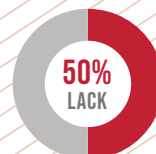
ELECTRICITY



DRINKING
WATER



BASIC
SANITATION



COMPUTERS

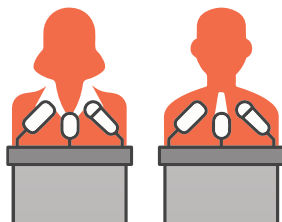


INTERNET
ACCESS



ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

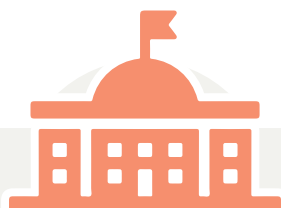
IT WOULD TAKE ANOTHER
40 YEARS



FOR **WOMEN AND MEN TO BE REPRESENTED EQUALLY IN NATIONAL POLITICAL LEADERSHIP** AT THE CURRENT PACE

WOMEN'S SHARE IN NATIONAL PARLIAMENTS

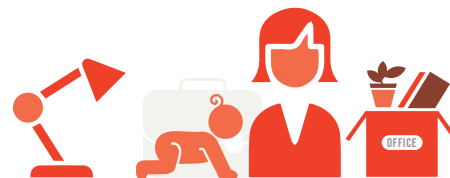
22.4%



26.2%

2015

2022



WOMEN ACCOUNTED FOR

39%

OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

IN 2019,

BUT
45%

OF GLOBAL EMPLOYMENT LOSSES

IN 2020

MORE THAN 1 IN 4 WOMEN
(15+ YEARS)



HAVE BEEN SUBJECTED TO INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE (641 MILLION) AT LEAST ONCE IN THEIR LIFETIME



GENDER-RESPONSIVE BUDGETING NEEDS TO BE STRENGTHENED

PROPORTION OF COUNTRIES WITH SYSTEMS TO TRACK GENDER-BUDGET ALLOCATIONS (2018-2021)



26% | COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEMS

59% | SOME FEATURES OF A SYSTEM

15% | LACKING MINIMUM ELEMENTS OF SUCH A SYSTEM

ONLY 57%

OF WOMEN (15-49 YEARS)



ARE MAKING THEIR OWN INFORMED DECISIONS ON SEX AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH CARE

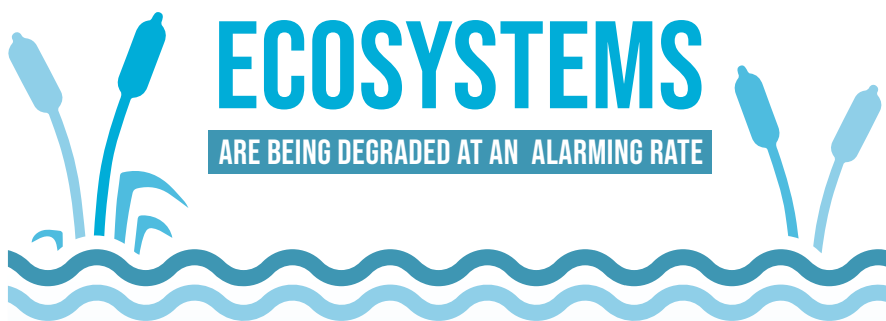
(64 COUNTRIES, 2007-2021)



ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL

THE WORLD'S WATER-RELATED ECOSYSTEMS

ARE BEING DEGRADED AT AN ALARMING RATE



OVER THE PAST 300 YEARS,

OVER 85%

OF THE PLANET'S WETLANDS
 HAVE BEEN **LOST**



FOR AT LEAST
3 BILLION PEOPLE,

THE QUALITY OF THE WATER
 THEY DEPEND ON IS
 UNKNOWN DUE TO A LACK
 OF MONITORING

733+ MILLION PEOPLE



LIVE IN COUNTRIES
 WITH HIGH AND
 CRITICAL LEVELS
 OF WATER STRESS
 (2019)

MEETING **DRINKING WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE** TARGETS
 BY 2030 REQUIRES A **4X** INCREASE IN THE PACE OF PROGRESS

AT CURRENT RATES, IN 2030



1.6 BILLION PEOPLE

WILL LACK
 SAFELY MANAGED
 DRINKING WATER



2.8 BILLION PEOPLE

WILL LACK
 SAFELY MANAGED
 SANITATION



1.9 BILLION PEOPLE

WILL LACK BASIC
 HAND HYGIENE
 FACILITIES



ONLY ONE QUARTER

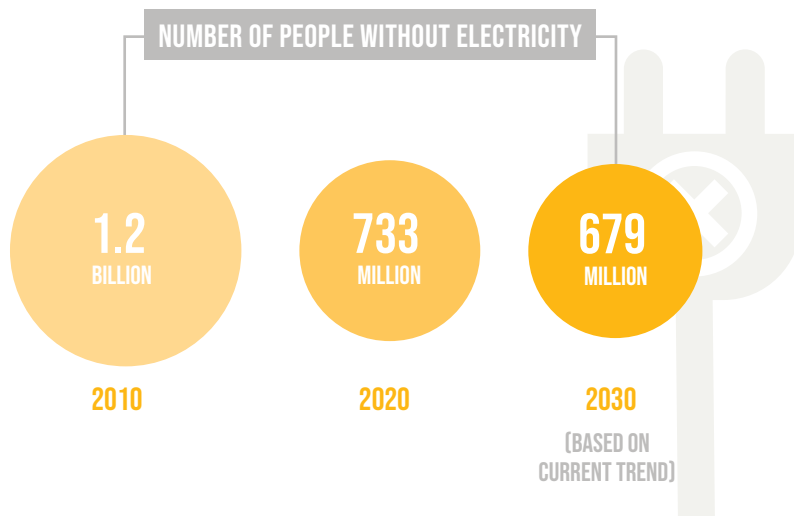
OF REPORTING COUNTRIES
 HAVE **>90%** OF THEIR
TRANSBOUNDARY WATERS
 COVERED BY **OPERATIONAL**
ARRANGEMENTS (2020)



ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL

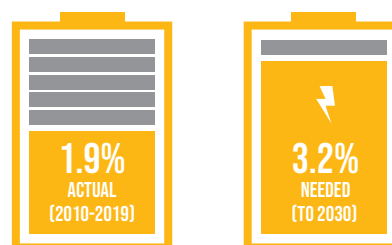
IMPRESSIVE PROGRESS IN ELECTRIFICATION HAS SLOWED

DUE TO THE CHALLENGE OF REACHING THOSE HARDEST TO REACH



PROGRESS IN ENERGY EFFICIENCY NEEDS TO SPEED UP TO ACHIEVE GLOBAL CLIMATE GOALS

ANNUAL ENERGY-INTENSITY IMPROVEMENT RATE

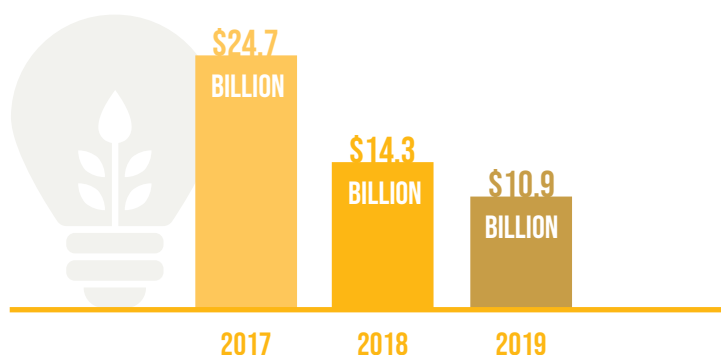


2.4 BILLION PEOPLE

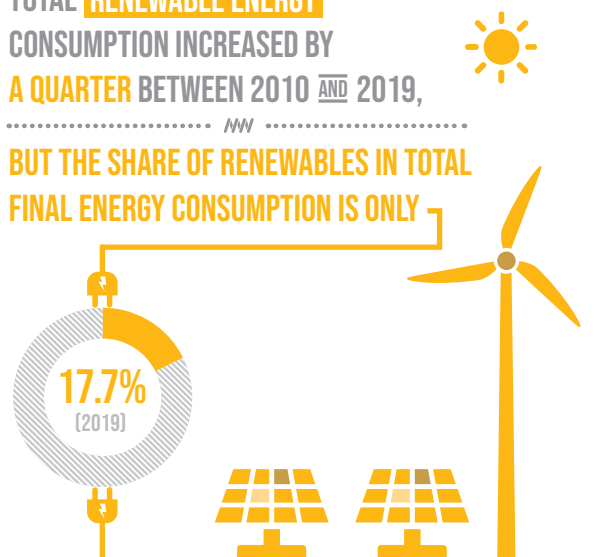


STILL USE INEFFICIENT AND POLLUTING COOKING SYSTEMS (2020)

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL FLOWS TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES FOR RENEWABLES DECLINED FOR A SECOND YEAR IN A ROW



TOTAL RENEWABLE ENERGY CONSUMPTION INCREASED BY A QUARTER BETWEEN 2010 AND 2019, BUT THE SHARE OF RENEWABLES IN TOTAL FINAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION IS ONLY





PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL

GLOBAL ECONOMIC RECOVERY IS HAMPERED BY:



NEW WAVES OF COVID-19



RISING INFLATION



SUPPLY-CHAIN DISRUPTIONS



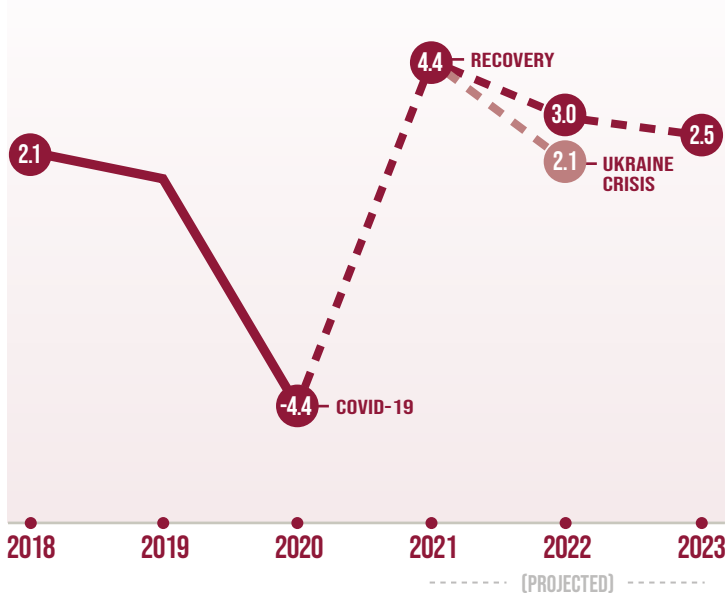
POLICY UNCERTAINTIES



LABOUR MARKET CHALLENGES

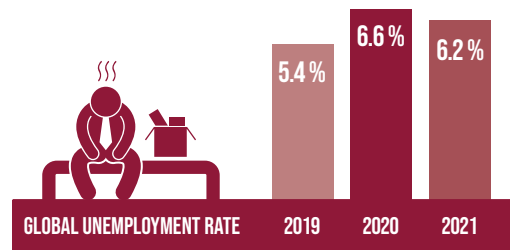
GLOBAL ECONOMIC RECOVERY IS FURTHER SET BACK BY THE UKRAINE CRISIS

ANNUAL GROWTH RATE OF GLOBAL REAL GDP PER CAPITA (%) (2018-2023)



GLOBAL UNEMPLOYMENT

TO REMAIN ABOVE PRE-PANDEMIC LEVEL UNTIL AT LEAST 2023



1 IN 10 CHILDREN ARE ENGAGED

IN CHILD LABOUR WORLDWIDE

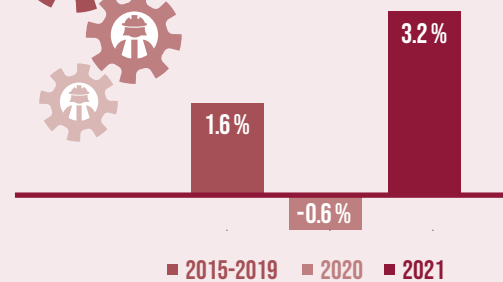


160 MILLION TOTAL CHILDREN (2020)

WORKER PRODUCTIVITY HAS REBOUNDED, BUT NOT IN LDCs



GROWTH IN OUTPUT PER WORKER

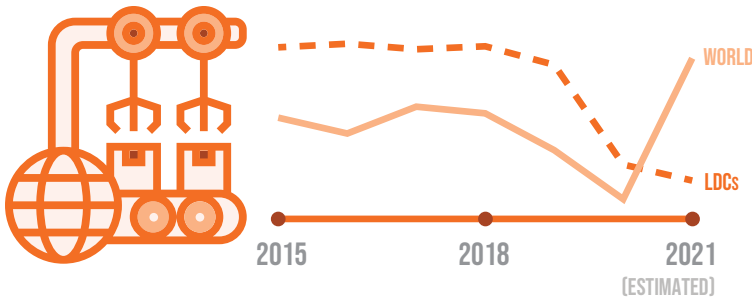




BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION AND FOSTER INNOVATION

GLOBAL MANUFACTURING HAS REBOUNDED FROM THE PANDEMIC BUT LDCs ARE LEFT BEHIND

MANUFACTURING GROWTH



SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES

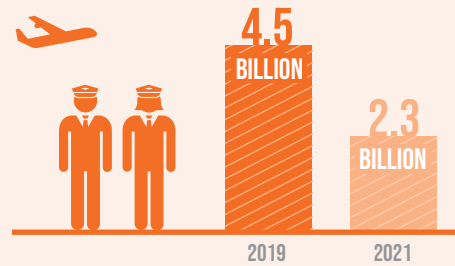


LACK ACCESS TO FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR RECOVERY



ONLY 1 IN 3 SMALL MANUFACTURERS ARE BENEFITING FROM A LOAN OR LINE OF CREDIT (2020-2021)

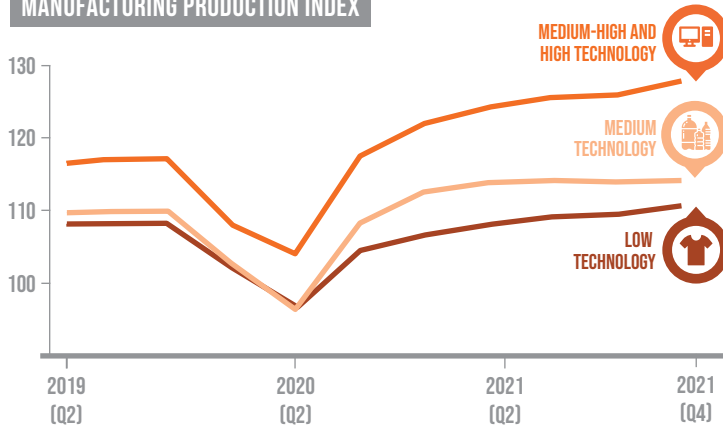
PASSENGER AIRLINE INDUSTRY IS STILL STRUGGLING TO RECOUP CATASTROPHIC LOSSES



2.3 BILLION PASSENGERS IN 2021, COMPARED WITH 4.5 BILLION IN 2019

HIGHER-TECHNOLOGY INDUSTRIES ARE FAR MORE RESILIENT IN CRISES THAN THEIR LOWER-TECH COUNTERPARTS

MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION INDEX



1 IN 3 MANUFACTURING JOBS ARE NEGATIVELY IMPACTED BY THE CRISIS



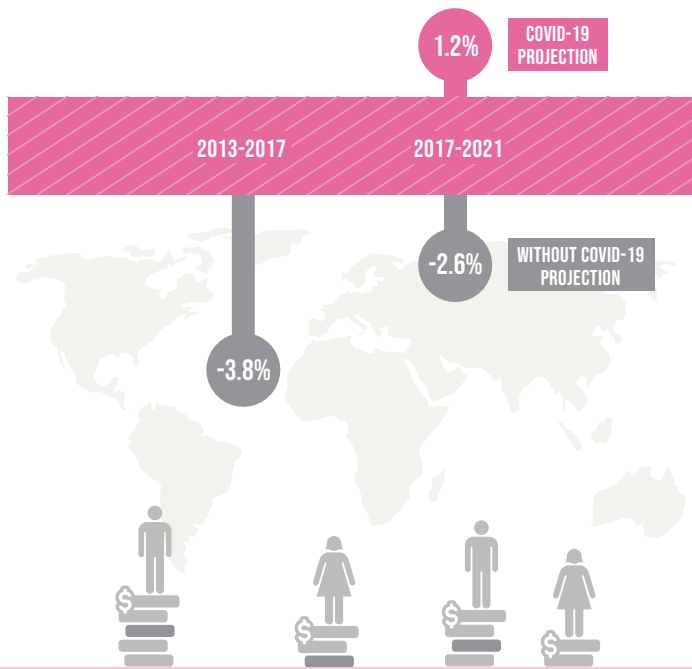


REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES

PANDEMIC     

HAS CAUSED **THE FIRST RISE IN**
BETWEEN-COUNTRY INCOME INEQUALITY IN A GENERATION

CHANGE IN BETWEEN-COUNTRY INCOME INEQUALITY (2013-2021)



5,895 MIGRANTS



LOST THEIR LIVES IN 2021

THE DEADLIEST YEAR SINCE 2017 FOR MIGRANTS

1 IN 5 

PEOPLE HAVE EXPERIENCED

DISCRIMINATION

ON AT LEAST ONE OF THE GROUNDS PROHIBITED UNDER INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS LAW

GLOBAL REFUGEE FIGURE HITS RECORD HIGH

WAR IN UKRAINE PUSHES THE WORLD TOTAL **EVEN HIGHER**

NUMBER OF REFUGEES OUTSIDE THEIR COUNTRY OF ORIGIN INCREASED BY **44%** BETWEEN 2015 AND 2021





MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE

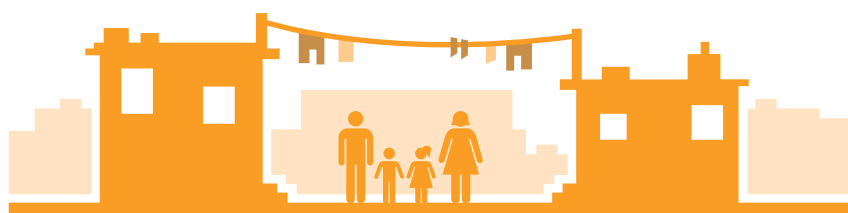


NUMBER OF COUNTRIES WITH LOCAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION STRATEGIES NEARLY DOUBLED BETWEEN 2015 AND 2021 (51 TO 98 COUNTRIES)

LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND

WILL REQUIRE AN **INTENSIFIED FOCUS ON**

1 BILLION SLUM DWELLERS



AS CITIES GROW, MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE PROBLEMS MOUNT



99%

OF THE WORLD'S URBAN POPULATION BREATHE

POLLUTED AIR

ACCORDING TO NEW WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION AIR QUALITY GUIDELINES OF PM_{2.5} <5 UG/M³

IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA, LESS THAN 1/3 OF CITY DWELLERS HAVE CONVENIENT ACCESS TO **PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION**



ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS

UNSUSTAINABLE PATTERNS

OF **CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION** ARE ROOT CAUSE OF

TRIPLE PLANETARY CRISES



CLIMATE CHANGE



BIODIVERSITY LOSS



POLLUTION

OUR RELIANCE ON
NATURAL RESOURCES
IS INCREASING

RISING OVER
65% GLOBALLY
FROM
2000 TO 2019



TOO MUCH FOOD IS BEING LOST OR WASTED

IN EVERY COUNTRY EVERY DAY



HARVESTING



TRANSPORT



STORAGE



PROCESSING



13.3% OF THE WORLD'S FOOD IS LOST AFTER HARVESTING AND BEFORE REACHING RETAIL MARKETS



HOUSE



GROCERY STORE



HOUSEHOLD



RESTAURANT



17% OF TOTAL FOOD IS WASTED AT THE CONSUMER LEVEL

VAST MAJORITY OF THE
WORLD'S ELECTRONIC WASTE IS
NOT BEING SAFELY MANAGED

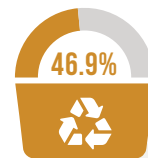
E-WASTE COLLECTION RATES (2019)



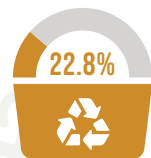
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN



SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA



EUROPE AND NORTHERN AMERICA



GLOBAL AVERAGE



TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS



CLIMATE CHANGE

IS HUMANITY'S "CODE RED" WARNING

OUR WINDOW TO AVOID CLIMATE CATASTROPHE IS CLOSING RAPIDLY

DIFFERENT TEMPERATURE SCENARIOS FOR CORAL REEFS

70%-90% GONE	DIE OFF COMPLETELY
1.5 °C SCENARIO	2 °C SCENARIO

CORAL REEFS

SEA LEVEL WILL RISE 30-60 CM BY 2100

SEA LEVEL RISE

DROUGHT ESTIMATED TO DISPLACE 700 MILLION PEOPLE BY 2030

DROUGHTS

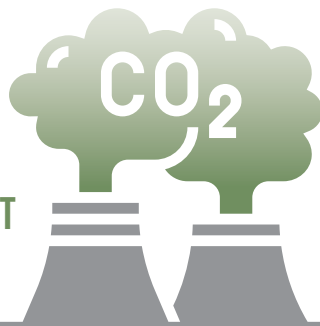
MEDIUM- TO LARGE-SCALE DISASTERS WILL INCREASE 40% FROM 2015 TO 2030

DISASTERS

ENERGY-RELATED CO₂ EMISSIONS INCREASED

6% IN 2021

REACHING HIGHEST LEVEL **EVER**

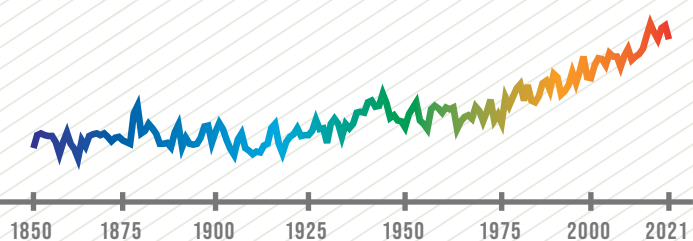


CLIMATE FINANCE

FALLS SHORT OF \$100 BILLION YEARLY COMMITMENT

DEVELOPED COUNTRIES PROVIDED \$79.6 BILLION IN CLIMATE FINANCE IN 2019

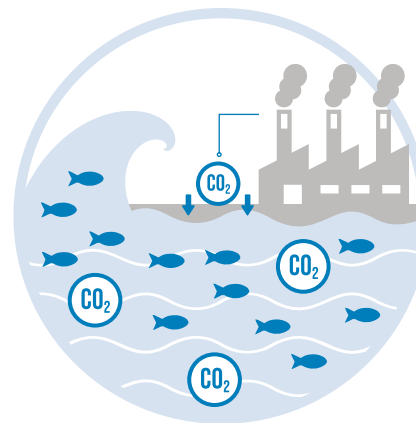
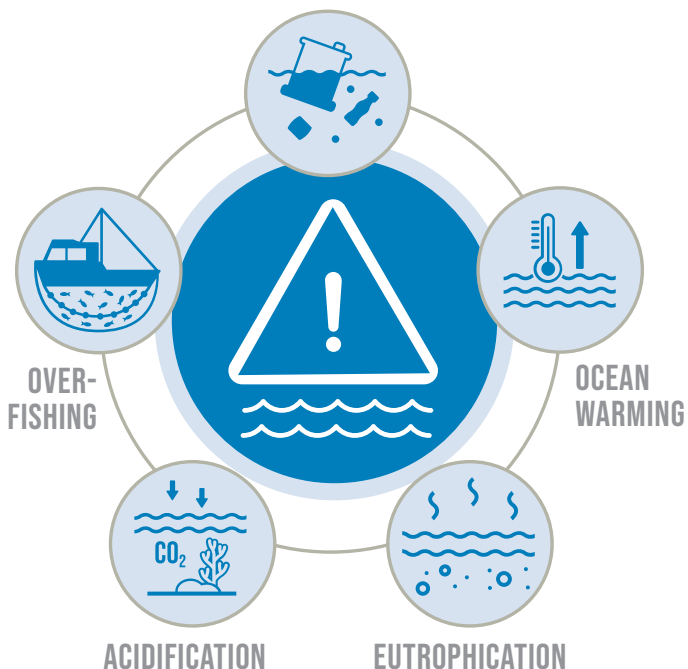
RISING GLOBAL TEMPERATURES CONTINUE UNABATED, LEADING TO MORE EXTREME WEATHER



OUR OCEAN

THE PLANET'S LARGEST ECOSYSTEM IS ENDANGERED

PLASTIC/MARINE POLLUTION



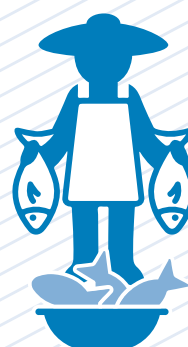
INCREASING ACIDIFICATION IS THREATENING MARINE LIFE AND LIMITING THE OCEAN'S CAPACITY TO MODERATE CLIMATE CHANGE

THE OCEAN ABSORBS AROUND 1/4 OF GLOBAL ANNUAL CO₂ EMISSIONS

PLASTIC POLLUTION IS CHOKING THE OCEAN

17+ MILLION METRIC TONS OF PLASTIC ENTERED THE OCEAN IN 2021

PROJECTED TO DOUBLE OR TRIPLE BY 2040



90% OF THE WORLD'S FISHERS ARE EMPLOYED IN SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES WHO NEED ACCELERATED SUPPORT DUE TO THE PANDEMIC



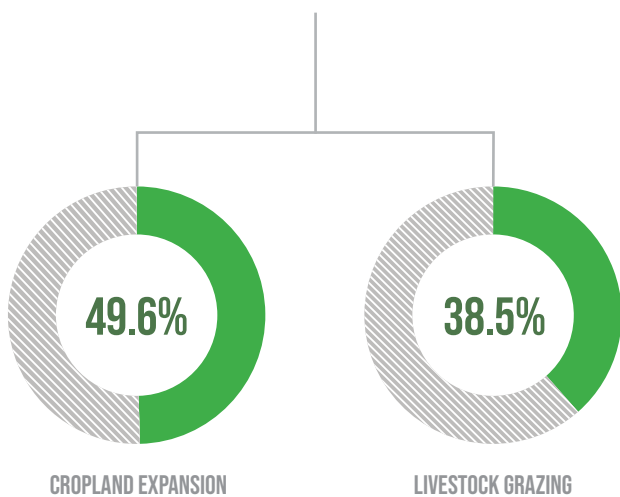
PROTECT, RESTORE AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE USE OF TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS, SUSTAINABLY MANAGE FORESTS, COMBAT DESERTIFICATION, AND HALT AND REVERSE LAND DEGRADATION AND HALT BIODIVERSITY LOSS

10 MILLION



HECTARES OF FOREST ARE DESTROYED EVERY YEAR

ALMOST 90% OF GLOBAL DEFORESTATION IS DUE TO AGRICULTURAL EXPANSION



133 PARTIES HAVE RATIFIED THE NAGOYA PROTOCOL, WHICH ADDRESSES ACCESS TO GENETIC RESOURCES AND THEIR FAIR AND EQUITABLE USE

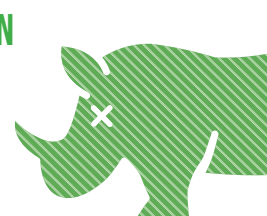
BIODIVERSITY

IS LARGELY NEGLECTED

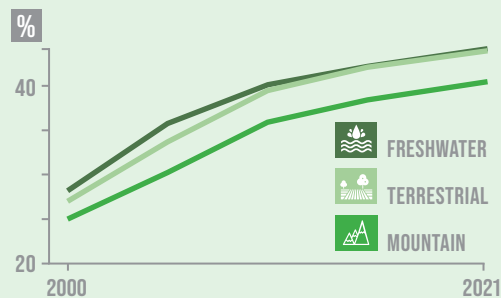
IN COVID-19 RECOVERY SPENDING



AROUND 40,000 SPECIES ARE DOCUMENTED TO BE AT RISK OF EXTINCTION OVER THE COMING DECADES



NEARLY HALF OF FRESHWATER, TERRESTRIAL AND MOUNTAIN KEY BIODIVERSITY AREAS ARE PROTECTED



PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS



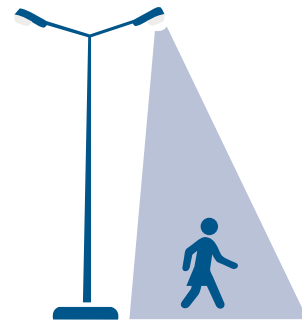
PLEAS FOR GLOBAL PEACE

GROW LOUDER

WORLD IS WITNESSING LARGEST NUMBER OF VIOLENT CONFLICTS SINCE 1946

AND A QUARTER OF THE GLOBAL POPULATION

LIVES IN CONFLICT-AFFECTED COUNTRIES (END 2020)



1/3 OF THE WORLD'S POPULATION MOSTLY WOMEN FEAR WALKING ALONE IN THEIR NEIGHBOURHOODS AT NIGHT



A RECORD 100 MILLION PEOPLE

HAD BEEN FORCIBLY DISPLACED WORLDWIDE (MAY 2022)



GLOBAL HOMICIDE RATE DECLINED

5.2% BETWEEN 2015 AND 2020

FALLS SHORT OF THE "SIGNIFICANT REDUCTION" BY 2030 TARGETED IN THE SDGs



CORRUPTION IS FOUND IN EVERY REGION

ALMOST 1 IN 6 BUSINESSES HAVE RECEIVED BRIBE REQUESTS FROM PUBLIC OFFICIALS